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Dry Crusaders, Smiling and Confident, Who Are On the "Firing Line" for Prohibition, Peace and Prosperity

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"EL" CONTROL EXTENSION OPPOSED BY MR. SHATTUCK

Says Road's Financial Status Not as Pressing as Has Been Supposed

RICHARDS AGAINST FURTHER DELAYS

Because the needs of the Boston Elevated Railway for additional capital are by no means as large as was supposed two years ago, or even last fall, the Legislature should defer action on extending for 30 years or any comparable period, public control of the road, Henry L. Shattuck, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee and a member of the recess committee which investigated the road in 1924 and 1925, told the House today.

Speaking in the debate on the report of the Ways and Means Committee, which recommended that the bill be deferred until the 1926 session, Mr. Shattuck definitely said: "Your committee finds increasing evidence that the need of additional capital is not as pressing as has been supposed, and is of opinion that in the absence of pressing need of new capital the public should not be asked to undertake a further commitment either in the nature of an extension of the fixed term of public control or in any other way."

Richards Opposes Delay

Charging that postponement is a strategical move to enable Winthrop Coffin, one of the public trustees, to introduce a bill next year providing for public ownership of the road, George Louis Richards, Representative from Malden and a member of the recess committee, opposed any further delay. He said:

"Postponement of action cannot be urged upon the ground that there is need for further study. Not one single issue has been raised which is not fully answered in the report of the recess committee of last year.

"The recess committee says: 'The committee is opposed to a policy of inaction in allowing the present situation of uncertainty to continue, by reason of which it is impossible to raise needed new capital at reasonable rates. Such a policy obviously would not meet the need for improved transportation service which exists today.'

"Opposed to the necessity thus established for immediate action, we find that the Ways and Means Committee has assented to a plea for delay urged by Mr. Winthrop Coffin, one of the public trustees, and the

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Germany to Assist Council Deliberations

By Special Cable

Berlin, April 14

THE German Cabinet has decided to accept the League of Nations' invitation to participate in the work of the committee for the investigation of the possibilities of reforming the League Council. A note to this effect is now en route to Dr. Gustav Stresemann, Foreign Minister, who is spending a short vacation at Locarno, where he will sign and forward it to Geneva.

SOVIET ACTION RAISES DOUBTS

Paris Questions Wisdom of Holding Arms Conference on the Date Arranged

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, April 14—While it is insisted in diplomatic circles that the preparatory disarmament conference, fixed for mid-May will be held as scheduled, an unofficial exchange of views and the effect of Georgi Tchitcherin's rebuke to the League of Nations, coming after the recent League checks have awakened doubts in many minds. Whether the time is ripe for a general agreement on the drastic reduction of armaments is seriously questioned. Several countries would like to postpone the problem.

If Russia remains aloof, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and others will find it difficult to give military pledges. If the countries around Russia are directly affected, those nations which are allied with the Little Entente, notably France are indirectly concerned. It would be wrong to suppose that they are insincere, but there is a strong feeling that the difficulties of lining up the European powers are even greater than was imagined.

Question of Delay

Failure must be avoided. If the choice is between failure and a slight delay, it would be better to relegate the conference to a later date. There is diffidence, however, in taking the initiative of proposing another adjournment, because American opinion would probably misjudge the motives.

In these conditions, the preliminary gathering is likely to be noncommittal, largely negative. There is a lesson in the setback at Geneva, when the League, through lack of preparation and through neglecting to ensure an understanding in advance, badly mishandled Germany's application for admission. It is argued that it would be better to take all the time necesasry for preliminary negotiations and so make certain of success before a public meeting.

Soviet Army Expenditure

Russia has considerably increased its army allowance for the current year. The amount has risen from 435,000,000 gold rubles to 600,000,000. The absence of Russia virtually implies the inability of the border countries to participate in the discussions. Their conduct must, it is said, be regulated by Russia's conduct. Even for France, apart from special engagements, it is impossible to calculate the forces which must be faced in the event of a European war, if behind the German army there is the immense interrogation mark of Russia.

Mr. Tchitcherin has given much evidence that he seeks German cooperation, and there is still a section

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Polar Airship Nearing Oslo

Norge Makes a Successful Flight From Pulham

OSLO, April 14 (AP)—A message to the Flekkeroy radio station this morning reported that the Norge, the Amundsen-Ellsworth polar expedition dirigible which is flying from Pulham, Eng., to Oslo, had reached the entrance of Christiania Fjord, and was proceeding cautiously toward the city because of a fog.

Scenes of greatest enthusiasm prevailed as the Norge sailed over Oslo. Many persons in the crowded streets embraced each other in joy at the sight of the dirigible which flew at a low altitude. Members of the Government and the Storting stood on the roof of the Parliamentary Building to observe the ship. Among them were the Premier, Mr. Lykke and his predecessor, Dr. Mowinckel, who stood arm in arm.

The Norge was made fast to her mooring mast at 3:15 p. m., after flying over the city almost two hours.

By Special Cable

OSLO, Norway, April 14—Capt. Roald Amundsen before his departure for King's Bay, Spitzbergen, today told The Christian Science Monitor representative that the importance of the expedition, if successful, would be chiefly geographical, and valuable experience about the advantage of airships in future geographical explorations would be obtained. Comtrary to the opinion expressed recently by Frevtjof Nansen, Captain Amundsen believes that the polar basin will be the traffic route for future aviation.

Questioned as to if he believed the polar basin was inhabited. Captain Amundsen answered that he had been misquoted in America on this issue. He believes that habitation in the polar basin is unlikely but not impossible.

Great preparations have been made here to receive the airship Norge upon its arrival from Pulham, Eng. The mooring mast at Ekeberg near Oslo is finished and another has been erected at Vadsoe, northeast Norway, in case of landing there en route to Oslo, Leningrad and King's Bay. At King's Bay an airdrome has been constructed. The necessary outfit including skis and sledges, made here for use in emergency, have been dispatched to King's Bay.

STATE'S POTATO PRICE INQUIRY INDORSED BY PRODUCE LEADER

Normal Supplies Reported in Boston—Question of Speculation to Be Studied Thoroughly

Coincident with the start of a state-wide investigation of the high price of potatoes by the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life today, J. Charles May, president of one of the largest wholesale produce houses in Worcester, urged housewives to refrain from bying potatoes until the price comes down.

With the price today ranging from $1 to $1.30 a peck, New Brunswick housewives to refrain from buying and Prince Edward Island potatoes are being sent to Boston in large quantities, 454,555 pounds, valued at $18,247, having arrived during the first 10 days of this month, according to customs figures. A year ago only 600 pounds arrived during the whole month of April.

In particular the investigators are trying to determine whether there is an adequate and normal supply of potatoes in Boston at present, whether the high prices are being charged through the activity of farmer-blocs and speculative combinations of jobbers, whether the wholesale price is far below the retail price, and other pointed questions in connection with the present situation.

Ample Supply Reported

Not for at least five years have householders paid so much for potatoes. Reports, however, state that there are ample supplies at hand. One well-authenticated statement which is borne out by information on file in the office of the commission, indicates that there are at least 250 carloads of potatoes in storage in Boston at the present time, worth $750,000 at present prices. It has been charged that most of these potatoes are side-tracked, waiting higher prices.

The investigations of the commission are designed to ascertain the truth of these charges. It has been said that the supply is far above normal, and that it is being withheld to await another rise in the market. Should this be found correct, the commission will probably make strong recommendations urging householders to refuse to buy high-priced potatoes, even if legal action cannot be taken against such combinations as being in restraint of trade.

In particular, the commission is seeking to find out the amount of potatoes being imported from Canadian sources. While customs figures reported today indicate that considerable stocks have been received, the commission believes that the real figure is far in excess of the reported amount, due to the fact that only those stocks on which duty is paid at this end are recorded. In the past, it has been customary to pay duties on the Canadian end, and hence the amount shipped to the United States is not recorded in American customs officials' figures.

It is believed that supplies from Canada are available to Boston in considerable amounts, and according to laws of supply and demand should bring the price down materially. The commission is investigating the exact amount of Canadian potatoes in Boston, and will probably make recommendations based on the figure which it arrives at.

Investigators from the commission are making the rounds of commission houses, jobbers, railroad offices,

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Washing His Way Through College

NO WAITING on tables or tending furnaces for young Hermance, who now takes in $125 worth of washings a week. How he does this and keeps up with his studies will be told

in

Tomorrow's MONITOR

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Broad College Course Advised

Seek Workable Culture, Dr. Lowell Tells Freshmen

Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard, urged that students should choose as wide a variety of courses as possible in addition to their field of concentration, in order to obtain a broad and workable culture, in his address to the freshman class today in the New Lecture Hall. He advised the freshmen to get as wide a range of knowledge as possible in college, as their opportunities after they left college would be limited.

Before the college library rearranged its books according to subjects, and had them lined up on the shelves by authors, Henry James remarked, according to Dr. Lowell, that the chief pleasure he took in going to the library was to look for a book by a certain author, and find next to it one on an entirely different subject in which he could browse.

Dr. Lowell said that it does not matter so much what line of preparatory study a student takes, but it does matter how well he does it. He illustrated the point by a chart which he had compiled, which showed that the same proportion of men who obtained distinction in college though in widely diverse fields, obtained distinction in the law school.

Delmar Leighton, dean of the freshman class, made a few introductory remarks on the ways and means of registering plans of study, and was followed by Prof. R. M. Eaton, who outlined the office and function of a tutor. He said the toutorial system is designed to rescue the individual from the mass; to bring the student closer to the lecturer and his studies.

The lecture system presents a coherent exposition of the subject, and the tutorial system plays about the fringes, giving the nuances, the lights and shades, he explained. The tutor gives depth to the student's study by formal requirements and lends breadth to it by friendly intercourse and discussion.

PERU INDIANS STUDY DRY LAW

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—Prohibition in the United States is one of the chief topics of conversation among a tribe of Ikene Beni Indians who live in the mountains of Peru, according to Miss Hilda Ramm, young English explorer, who arrived on the liner Ebro from Valparaiso.

STILLS IN HOMES PROVE BANE OF DRY ENFORCERS

Apples in Abundance; Prices at Low Level

By the Associated Press

Chicago, April 14

REPORTS from the Government Bureau of Agricultural Economics show that apples in cold storage exceed by 44 per cent the total a year ago, and by 30 per cent the average of the last five years. City wholesale prices are fully one-third below the 1925 levels, and shipments are double the volume.

AMERICAN PRESS HISTORY TRACED

Antiquarian Society's Bibliography Nearly Finished —Under Way 12 Years

Announcement that the preparation of the "Bibliography of American Newspapers, 1620-1820" is nearing completion was made at the semiannual meeting of the American Antiquarian Society, which was held today at the American Academy, Newbury Street. Waldo Lincoln, president of the society, presided at the session, which was attended by approximately 40 members from New England and New York.

George Parker Winthrop, in reading the report of the council of the society, said that work on this journalistic bibliography, the first installment of which was printed in 1913, has been in progress more than a dozen years.

It has now proceeded in alphabetical order as far as Vermont. With two states still awaiting attention, it is not yet time to speak of the finish of the task, but what has gone into permanent form justifies the importance of the undertaking as a contribution to the resources for American scholarship, with which the society has been so directly connected since the founder, Isaiah Thomas, issued his History of Printing in America.

An Incomparable Collection

Mr. Thomas's greatest gift to this society was his collection of newspapers, valued as were his gifts of books and money. He obtained them, at first, as the ordinary exchanges

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Oregon University Has Unique Garden

Every Hue of Popular Flower, Lambs Tongues, Is There for Study

EUGENE, Ore., April 7 (Special Correspondence) — Erythroniums, known as Lambs Tongues, are now blooming in the botanical garden situated on the University of Oregon campus for study purposes. An unusual feature is that all of the various colors of these flowers found in Oregon are represented.

Prof. Albert R. Sweetser, head of the botany department, who is responsible for this collection is interested in determining the cause of the distribution of the species. He expects to find out just where the changes begin. Miss Lorraine Taylor, instructor in the department, is acting as his assistant.

The commonest and most familiar type of Lambs Tongues is the pale yellow one of the Williamette Valley. On the west side of the coast range mountains the flowers are found to be of a deep red color. In the region near Grants Pass, Ore., and Waldo a purple form blooms. Along the slopes of Mary's Peak the Willamette Valley variety is very common, but on the summit all the flowers are of a bright yellow in color. South of Grants Pass, Ore., found.

Mr. Andrews Thinks Government Sale of 'Healthy' Beer Would Be Help

REOPENING OF SALOON 'DISASTROUS" HE SAYS

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 14—A qualified conclusion that the sale of beer for home consumption would aid in an improvement in law enforcement was voiced by Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of prohibition enforcement.

The declaration was obtained from the federal dry law director by James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, and the avowed wet member of the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee, which is conducting an extended hearing on the issue of prohibition.

"Do you believe it would be an aid to enforcement and that the people would be better off if a non-intoxicating malt beverage were allowed to be sold for use in homes, but not in saloons?" Senator Reed demanded.

"I am to give my personal opinion?" Mr. Andrews queried. "Well, it would probably aid law enforcement. But the effort to regulate the distribution would be vital to the problem."

"Then as I understand you, General," Senator Reed hastened to say, as if to clinch the observation, "your opinion as a man and a citizen is that in view of the great amount of bad hard liquor that is being sold now, that if a healthy beer could be obtained, not sold in saloons or public places, and distributed under government control and regulation for home consumption, that that would promote law enforcement?"

"I do believe that that would be helpful," was the firm reply from Mr. Andrews.

"And now to be fair to you, on the other hand," Senator Reed asserted, with much solemnity, "if the saloons were reopened for the sale of beer and wines, it would result in the sale of whisky illicitly?"

Sale of Beer Disastrous

"I believe it would be disastrous and that that is exactly what would result," was the unhesitating reply.

This exchange excited the large crowd present. From then on Senator Reed ignored Julian Codman of Massachusetts, in charge of the wet case, who up to this point had been conducting the questioning of Mr. Andrews.

Mr. Andrews was recalled by the committee at the request of the wets who announced that he would be the last witness they would call before closing their case.

Rising, Senator Reed called for a still that he had asked be brought to the meeting from the seized property of the federal prohibition bureau. With crude drawings, aside observations on the desirability of good liquor and extended explanations on the making of stills and moonshine, Senator Reed soliloquized for the rest of the morning session.

Mr. Reed to Continue

As the noon bell rang he began to gather his papers and announced that he would continue "my questioning tomorrow morning."

John W. Harreld (R.), Senator from Oklahoma, the only other member of the committee of five present, objected, saying that he believed it was desirable that another session be held in the afternoon.

This was overruled by Senator Reed, who brusquely stated that the Senate debate on the Italian war debt settlement held his interest and he did not care to be absent from the Senate proceedings. With no other committee member present to support his demand, Senator Harreld's request was disregarded by Senator Reed who had acted as chairman during the morning session.

This continuance meant an additional delay for the drys and a serious disruption of their plans. They have been led to believe that by Thursday the wet case would have been closed and they had made

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preparations to present then an important group of witnesses.

Wets still have four hours of hearing time, which at the rate the committee is proceeding means that the balance of the week will be consumed by them. An effort by drys to obtain some of the time at Thursday's session was refused by the wets. Mr. Codman declared that he had arranged for witnesses and could not break up his plans.

The questioning of Mr. Andrews dealt primarily with the problem of enforcing prohibition. The wets attempted to develop the argument that the problem of enforcing the law was so vast that it could not be coped with successfully.

Stills a Big Problem

Mr. Codman: "Illicit distilling I understand is one of the big problems of your department?"

Mr. Andrews: "Yes, and becoming more so."

"I find in the report of the Treasury Department," said Mr. Codman, "that in 1921, 95,533 stills were seized, in 1922, 111,132; in 1923, 152,124; in 1924, 159,166, and in 1925, 172,537, were taken. It is a fair inference to contend that these figures mean an ever-growing increase in distilling?"

"I don't know, perhaps so, and then perhaps the increase is due because of our activity in running down stills and seizing them."

"In communities where local enforcement is not good, you don't get many of these stills, is that not so?"

"That is not so," said Mr. Andrews. "I think we get a very good percentage of stills in these places."

"There might be an immense number of small stills in private homes that you don't get?" pursued Mr. Codman.

"Yes."

Mr. Codman: "Then in the aggregate these stills may produce millions of gallons of alcohol?"

The Small Still Question

"That may be true."

"Is it not a fair inference," asked Mr. Codman, "that where large industrial alcohol plants do not exist, small stills do exist?"

"Yes, where we cut off the source of supply, stills and moonshining grow up. We find that where demand exists a supply appears, if possible."

"You have said that because of the lack of men, equipment and appropriation, the federal forces must depend on local police for combatting small stills."

"That is literally so," admitted Mr. Andrews.

"What type of still were you intending to reach by the Goff Bill just introduced at your request?"

"The commercial still which supplies bootleg traffic which has lost its source of supply by stopping by us of diverted alcohol."

Mr. Codman: "You did not intend by the bill to interfere with the small family still?"

Mr. Andrews: "No, we did not have that intention."

"You have instructions in your department, not to undertake to investigate and discover the making of liquor in homes?" interpolated Senator Reed.

"I have not given such instructions," said Mr. Andrews. "We are concentrating on sources of large supply, believing we will thus do away with handling of liquor by hundreds of small dealers. I don't deny that it is the duty of federal agents to go after the small operator."

"Then you will go after the small man after you get all the big ones?" persisted Mr. Reed.

"That is so far in the future I cannot say. I would want more experience and time to get my machinery set up. That has not been accomplished as yet."

Criminals as Agents

"Is it your policy to employ men who have criminal records?" asked Mr. Codman.

"It is often found necessary to use men with underworld connections. But not as prohibition agents. We use them for information purposes."

Senator Reed: "Have you not employed former criminals as agents?"

"Not knowingly. If we have they lied to us and were discharged when found out."

Senator Reed: "You pay these underworld characters for information?"

Mr. Andrews: "We pay them after we check up on the information."

Senator Reed: "In the case where you raid a still in a swamp or a forest you do it without a search warrant?"

"Yes, I think so."

"Then," said Mr. Reed, "you invade the premises of a citizen of the United States without right and contrary to the Constitution of the United States?"

EVENTS TONIGHT

Mock trial at Ford Hall Forum, dinner, 5:30.

Dinner of Boston University Law School Association, Hotel Somerset, 6:30.

Seventh of a series of pageant-plays, "The Early Christian," by Mrs. Edward H. James, First Church in Boston, Unitarian, Berkeley and Marlboro streets, 8:15.

Club night, Women's Republican Club, 8.

Lecture on "Creative Chemistry," by Dr. Edwin E. Slosson, meeting of Unitarian Club, Hotel Somerset, 8.

Horse Show, New Riding Club, Hemenway and Norway streets, 8.

Minstrel show, boys and girls of Soldiers' and Sailors' Club, Huntington Chambers Hall, 8.

Seventh annual father and son banquet, Huntington School, Boston City Club, 6.

Harvard prize speaking contest for Lee Wade and Boylston prizes, Sanders Theater, 8.

Annual meeting of B. Y. M. C. Union, 48 Boylston Street, 7:30.

Textile Exposition, Mechanics Building, 10 to 10.

Music

Jordan Hall—Judith Litante, soprano, 8:15.

Theaters

Castle Square—"Abie's Irish Rose," 8:15.
Copley—"The Rotters," 8:15.
Hollis—"Seventh Heaven," 8:15.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Plymouth—William Hodge in "The Judge's Husband," 8:20.
Repertory—"The Wild Duck," 8:15.

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Majestic—"The Big Parade," 2:15, 8:15.
Colonial—"Ben Hur," 2:15, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Address by John H. Finley, editor of the New York Times, Chamber of Commerce Assembly luncheon, 12:30.

Illustrated lecture and original garden songs in costume, "An Old New England Home in Garden Songs and Pictures," by Mrs. Vivien May Parker and Miss Elizabeth Eddy Parker, Women's Republican Club, 3:30.

Illustrated lecture, "Buddhist Sculpture in China, the Evolution of Style," by Dr. Osvald Siren, Fogg Art Museum, Harvard, 4.30.

Address by Sir Charles Higham, of London, Eng., Advertising Club luncheon, Hotel Bellevue, 12:30.

Sixty-fifth annual reunion of Massachusetts Association of Minute Men of '61, American House, 11:30.

Address, "Made in the U. S. A.—The American Home," by Mrs. Irene H. Burnham, Women's Republican Club, 10.

Exhibition of winter photographs at Appalachian Mountain Club, 5 Joy Street, continues through May 1.

Exhibition of American textiles, presented by Boston Chamber of Commerce, Boston Art Club, 11 to 6, continues through April 17.

Exhibit and entertainment, "Child Life in Japan," Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Perkins Hall, 4:30 to 5:30 and 8 to 9 p. m., continues through April 17.

SOVIET ACTION RAISES DOUBTS

(Continued from Page 1)

of Berlin diplomatists ready to respond. Not long ago Mr. Tchitcherin had intimate conversations with Gen. von Seeckt. Franco-German relations have been totally transformed, but it should be remembered that in February the preliminary conference on disarmament was adjourned for the purpose of permitting Germany to first enter the League.

It was anticipated that this condition would be fulfilled by May. Unfortunately the arrangements broke down, and Germany today stands precisely in the same position in relation to the League; that is to say, it is now assumed that Germany will enter the League in September but it is not sure. In addition to these arguments, it is urged that the opposite views of France and the Anglo-Saxon countries remain. The French conception is that disarmament is a question which can only be treated as a whole. Naval, geographical, commercial, industrial, financial and economic matters, indeed everything which contains the potentialities of a warlike purpose must be examined.

Nobody dares defy America by suggesting further delay, but it is feared that Mr. Tchitcherin will thus be provided with fresh weapons against the League and Europe if the conference results in a disagreement. It is just possible that the proposal will again be made and this time carried that the conference be held, not in Switzerland but in France. In any case Russian diplomatists, who at a certain moment wavered in their views in regard to the League, are now unmistakably and it would appear irremediably opposed to the Geneva organization. Therefore the problem of achieving European unity and growth is more complicated.

McKINLEY DEFEATED IN ILLINOIS PRIMARY

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 14—In the Illinois primaries Senator William B. McKinley, the incumbent, lost the Republican nomination for United States Senator to Col. Frank L. Smith, of Dwight, chairman of the Illinois Commerce Commission. Senator McKinley's campaign had been conducted on the platform that he had consistently supported the Coolidge Administration.

The vote of Senator McKinley for American adherence to the World Court formed the chief issue raised by Colonel Smith in the campaign, and the latter's forces attributed victory to his stand against the measure.

CITY HELPS MEET COST OF FIDDLING CONTEST

LEWISTON, Me., April 14 (AP)—Because of the big financial loss sustained by John J. Sullivan of Auburn, promoter of the world-wide fiddling contest, and in view of the extensive advertising the event gave the city and State, the City Council last night voted to rebate to Mr. Sullivan $600 of the rental fee for the armory. Mayor Wiseman was also named as a committee of one to confer with Governor Brewster and see if the State would not make a contribution in recognition of the valuable advertising it received.

WOMEN AGITATE FOR ARBITRATION

Demonstration Is Planned to Bring About Industrial Peace in Britain

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 14—Twenty thousand British women "demand that the resources of the nation shall no longer be wasted in strikes and lockouts, but that industrial disputes shall be settled by negotiation and arbitration." And this is the keynote of a public demonstration and parade planned for London next Saturday by the Women's Guild of the Empire. The mothers, wives, daughters and sisters of the miners and mineowners are expected to participate in the parade led by women on horseback from the Victoria Embankment to the Albert Hall, where a resolution embodying the foregoing declaration will be presented.

Despite the warning by officials of the Miners' Federation that the proposed demonstration is a political move, hundreds of women and girls, coming many miles from London, it is said, will pay half their own expenses to come to the city to march on April 17.

Women's Attitude Explained

Yesterday at noon, while the miners' executive was submitting a reply to the coalowners on the proposals of the royal coal commission, and members of Parliament were resuming the post-Easter discussion of the grave crisis in the industry, which is expected to come to a head on May 1, Mrs. Flora Drummond, controller-in-chief of the Women's Guild, explained the steps the women's organization purposed taking to avert the threatened tieup.

"If negotiations are good for nations, then they are good for industry," she declared at a luncheon in Victoria Hotel. Speaking to the assembled women, she continued: "Follow us, and we will get you the vote, was what women said to women before suffrage. Follow us, and we will get you industrial peace, is what we now say to the women who belong to the Women's Guild of the Empire.

"Strikes Are Antediluvian"

"In six years we are 20,000 strong. Our opponents can talk or threaten us, but it will go like water off a duck's back. In these days of industrial unrest women and wives must have an effective say in the affairs of the country. The Women's Guild of the Empire declares that strikes are an antediluvian method of settling disputes.

"They are determined to show that they are opposed to strikes. Since last Christmas women up and down the country have been saving money to pay half their fares to London for Saturday's great demonstration against an industrial war. The Guild of the Empire will supply the rest of the funds. We must build up machinery for settling disputes by arbitration, and endeavor to influence the men to see the situation from the viewpoint of women."

AMERICAN PRESS HISTORY TRACED

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which came to his desk as editor of the Worcester Spy. As soon as he became interested in writing a history of printing, he rapidly extended these exchanges in order to get papers from every section of the young Republic. He began to search more actively for older publications, and sought information about printers and editors throughout the country.

The council report stressed the need of further funds to maintain the historical research work of the society and to give aid to historical and literary inquirers.

"The society draws to its offices Worcester students engaged in research in many different lines, who come to consult its two principal collections, each of which is unrivaled elsewhere," the report stated. Each of these gained its outstanding distinction from the original, foundation gift of Isaiah Thomas, and each has been placed in a secure position through the additions obtained within the last 20 years.

Gathered Many Treasures

"Isaiah Thomas's library consisted of two main divisions, both accumulated by him in order that he might write his History of Printing in America. The books were American imprints, including everything which he could secure from the earlier colonial presses. Doubtless he missed much that he might have secured had he guessed that these little tracts were to be the special quest of a century later, but he also gathered an amazing proportion of treasures which no money can buy now.

"The other special division of the imprints is the almanac section, which has been made unassailable through the generous gift of Samuel L. Munson, while his watchful oversight and that of Dr. Nichols assures its continued strengthening."

The following papers were read: "Elihu Burritt, Friend of Mankind," by Robert K. Shaw of Worcester, Mass.; "The Military Record of Brig.-Gen. John Nixon of Massachusetts," by John M. Merriam of Framingham, Mass.; "The Holy Bible in Verse," by Charles L. Nichols of Worcester, Mass. The papers elicited some discussion and were referred to the committee of publication, to be printed.

At the close of the meeting, the members of the society were entertained at luncheon by Francis R. Hart, at his house on Beacon Street.

CAMBRIDGE BUDGET APPROVED

Cambridge City Council adopted its budget of appropriations for the year amounting to $5,936,793.63 yesterday. The Mayor had asked originally for $5,975,394 bnt the finance committee cut this figure somewhat. The new budget carries salaries for four reserve men on the police force and four on the fire department.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy, probably with showers tonight; Thursday fair and colder; fresh to strong winds, shifting to west and northwest.

Southern New England: Cloudy, probably with showers tonight; colder in western Massachusetts tonight; Thursday fair and colder; fresh shifting winds, becoming fresh to strong northwest and north.

Northern New England: Light rain or snow and colder tonight; Thursday generally fair and colder; fresh shifting winds, becoming west and northwest.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	38	Memphis	52
Atlantic City	40	Montreal	40
Boston	49	Nantucket	40
Buffalo	[illegible]	New Orleans	56
Calgary	42	New York	40
Charleston	[illegible]	Philadelphia	40
Chicago	36	Pittsburgh	46
Denver	36	Portland, Me.	38
Des Moines	32	Portland, Ore.	58
Eastport	38	San Francisco	56
Galveston	62	St. Louis	50
Hatteras	48	St. Paul	20
Helena	40	Seattle	50
Jacksonville	50	Tampa	68
Kansas City	42	Washington	42
Los Angeles	58		

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 12:40 p. m.,
Thursday, 12:55 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 6:54 p. m.

Pine Ridge Home for Horses Now Welcomes Cats and Dogs

Founded in 1907 by Animal Rescue League of Boston, Dedham Project Again Joins in Plea to Public to "Be Kind to Animals"

It is holiday time at the Pine Ridge Home of Rest for Horses in Dedham. Although it is vacation time "Be Kind to Animals Week" is a period of special dedication to service at the home. Owned and conducted by the Animal Rescue League of Boston, the Pine Ridge Home was opened in 1907 for horses but the need has been so great that it has been opened also to cats and dogs.

"We also make it a special work to feed birds which nest in the trees and shrubbery and the 20 bird houses which have been put up in the trees. Pheasants come to those feeding places every winter, but so numerous are the boys who have obtained licenses to shoot, that every year the pheasants and smaller birds are disappearing, says Mrs. Huntington Smith, president of the league. "The quail have been entirely exterminated within the last six or eight years."

The Pine Ridge Home, comprising about 25 acres, is divided into paddocks and farm land. There are many trees, shrubs, and flowers. Besides the stables, with box and open stalls for the larger animals and kennels for the dogs and other necessary buildings, there are on the grounds a house for the caretakers, a building for visitors, and a bungalow where Mrs. Smith lives in summer.

Horses may be boarded at the farm at the expense of their owners who wish to give them a vacation and rest. Free vacations are given to horses whose owners cannot afford to pay for them and some of the horses are there as permanent boarders, pensioned by their owners, by friends or the league itself.

"We need Humane Week in order to call the attention of the general public to the great need for humane education in the proper care and treatment of animals and thus put a stop to the suffering due to indifference or ignorance in these matters," Mrs. Smith says. "Every person who will stop a moment to think will realize that our four-footed friends and helpers need and deserve our thoughtful care."

At present Mrs. Smith is engaged in calling the attention of club women to the importance of providing properly for the family cat when the house is closed for the summer, for a shorter vacation or even for week ends.

In addition to Mrs. Smith officers of the Animal Rescue League include Roger Ernst, first vice-president; Frederick J. Bradlee, treasurer, and Mrs. Arthur T. Cabot, secretary. At the headquarters, 51 Carver Street, many animals are brought each day, some needing special care, some lost, some abandoned, some rescued from abuse and all of them are cared for.

PLEA AGAINST ISOLATION MADE

Norman H. Davis Urges United States Participation in World Co-operation

Norman H. Davis, former United States Under-Secretary of State, delivered a vigorous plea for the further patrticipation of this country in international co-operation in an address before the meeting of the Massachusetts branch of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association at the Copley-Plaza Hotel last night.

"It would seem that after this experience we should not be fooled into believing that we could isolate ourselves and avoid foreign involvements, and that we should actually refuse to help take measures which would prevent us from being dragged into other foreign wars," he said. "And yet when the war was over a wave of reaction swept us from the heights of human vision and endeavor to which we had risen, and we left to others all the work of restoring the shattered world and of securing the results for which we had fought and for which such untold sacrifices had been made.

"Conditions of life have been so transformed in this era of science and industry that it is no longer possible to secure economic stability without political stability. It is no longer possible to wage a paying war. It is no longer expedient for one nation to try to lift itself by pulling down other nations. It is no longer possible for one nation to share in the prosperity of the world without sharing its duties and its disasters.

"It is difficult to calculate how much harm has been caused by those who have failed to recognize these facts and who have preached the fallacy that, if we are to maintain our high standard of living, we must sell to but we may not buy from others, and that if we are to maintain our national freedom and avoid foreign entaglements, we must not have anything to do with any system of international co-operation."

At the meeting last night, over which Manley O. Hudson, Bemis professor of international law at Harvard University, presided, a resolution, sgned by leading members of the Non-Partisan Association, was announced expressing confidence in the League of Nations, and urging American entry.

CIVIL SERVICE BILL IN SENATE

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—The House bill to put prohibition agents under civil service has been favorably reported to the Senate by the Civil Service Committee.

?

(1) What plan of "reconstructing" Niagara Falls is proposed? Why?

(2) What is the latest victory for open diplomacy?

(3) How would Mussolini "Fascise" the theater?

(4) What makes a strong string for pearl necklaces?

(5) What woman has made a conspicuous success as an architect?

(6) Is piano teaching becoming old-fashioned?

These Questions Were Answered in

Yesterday's MONITOR

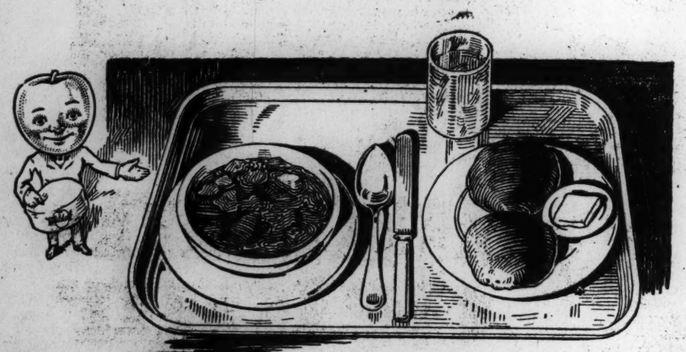
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.



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One-Strap Pumps

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(Exterior and Interior)

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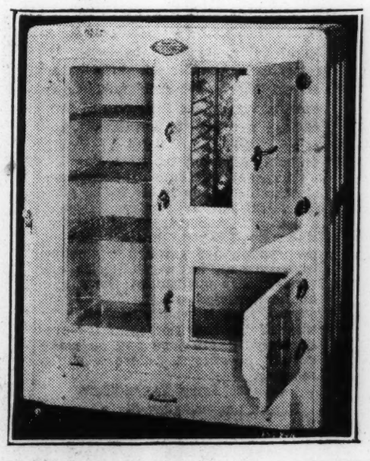

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COUNT VOLPI IS OPTIMISTIC

Italian Finance Minister Defends Large Expenditure on Public Works

MILAN, Italy, April 14 (AP)—The Popolo d'Italia publishes an interview with the Finance Minister, Count Volpi, who was head of the Italian debt funding commission to the United States, in which he spoke optimistically of the Italian financial situation.

Count Volpi asserted that attacks in some American newspapers rather than being a campaign against the financial situation, were demonstrations of ignorance concerning Italy, similar to an ignorance shown concerning other European countries. Erroneous notions, Count Volpi said, also were due to unfounded news spread in bad faith by interested persons or Italian refugees.

Count Volpi said that the condition of the Italian budget was exactly as it appeared in monthly treasury reports. He explained that the large public works which had been undertaken were indispensable, not only for the necessities of life, such as hospitals, schools and other public institutions in Southern Italy but also were in order to supply means for greater industrial production, such as roads, railways and ports leading to greater prosperity.

The ministry already had appropriated sums for public works alone, independently of other work undertaken by the Ministries of Finance, Instruction, War, Navy, and Communication. What was important to emphasize, he said, was that these necessary appropriations will not affect the budget being balanced.

Count Volpi, discussing the fact that imports still exceed exports, was not altogether pessimistic pointing out that the imports almost totally represented raw materials, which Italy did not possess and was obliged to import in order to supply its industries. The most important problem for Italy to solve, Count Volpi said, was to improve its industrial production so as to be able to export in such quantities that the exports would exceed the import of raw material.

"This can be reached through the new spirit of the Nation which both friends and opponents at home and abroad must admit has been infused into the Italian Nation by Fascismo," said Count Volpi, "summed up in the highest, unrelaxing work by the Duce, the magnificent exponent of the Italian dawn."

BRITISH COMMONS HAS REASSEMBLED

Coal Settlement Is Paramount Issue Before House

LONDON, April 14 (AP)—Parliament reassembled yesterday after the Easter vacation, under the shadow of the coal trouble, which at the moment does not seem near settlement. The Government has an important program of domestic legislation awaiting the consideration of the House of Commons, but its progress depends upon the outcome of the negotiations with the coal industry.

If the miners accept the report of the coal commission which the Government and co-coal owners have already endorsed, legislation will be submitted to the House giving effect to the commission's recommendations. This will likely occupy Parliament for a long time, and all other matters must meanwhile be postponed.

Public anxiety regarding the coal trouble is increasing as the days slip by without an agreement in sight, bringing nearer the termination of the truce in the industry, which now has only 17 days to run.

The truce was called last July to enable the coal commission to investigate the situation. With its termination the Government's subsidy to the owners and men will cease in most of the districts.

The coal owners want reduction of wages, abolition of the existing national minimum in favor of district minimum wages varying according to local circumstances, and a readjustment of working hours. The miners refuse to accept any of these conditions.

RUMANIA MAY GET BESSARABIA

New Averescu Ministry Expected to Obtain Italy's Ratification to Treaty

By Special Cable

BUCHAREST, April 14—An early outcome of the appointment of the new Averescu ministry in Rumania is expected to be the Italian ratification of the 1919 treaty, signed by Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, recognizing Rumania's right to Bessarabia. This treaty has so far been ratified only by the British and French Parliaments, Japan having announced its ratification must follow that of Italy.

The press now announces that General Averescu—who is a strong Italian sympathizer—has Benito Mussolini's assurance that the Italian Parliament will shortly ratify the treaty, the press adding that the King and Queen of Rumania and General Averescu will afterward make an official visit to Rome. The visit is now being tentatively planned for June, immediately following the general elections.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 14—The Rumanian efforts to obtain the Italian ratification of the 1919 treaty is being watched here with considerable interest and sympathy. It is felt that if General Averescu succeeds in his object, he will have won a big diplomatic triumph, for Italy has large-growing commercial interests with Soviet Russia, and Russia strongly opposes the incorporation of Bessarabia in Rumania, seeing that the territory was part of the former Russian Empire. The treaty of 1919 becomes indefinitive until either Italy or Japan ratifies it, in addition to Great Britain and France.

MEDICAL ACT IN ALBERTA AMENDED

EDMONTON, Alberta, April 14—The Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta has assented to a bill passed by the Legislative Assembly which amended the Medical Profession Act of this Province by adding the following section: "Nothing in this act contained shall apply to or affect those who practice the religious tenets of their church without pretending a knowledge of medicine or surgery, and provided that the laws, rules and regulations relating to contagious diseases and sanitary matters are not violated."

The same bill also amended the same act by forbidding a physician to advertise as a specialist without first obtaining a certificate of qualification from the University of Alberta.

QUOTA BILL EXEMPTS VETERANS

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—The House Immigration Committee has approved the Tilson bill to remove quota restrictions from aliens who served in the American forces during the war and who now seek admission to the United States.

"There's Music in the Air" in Kansas City

BILLY FABIAN AND HIS BAND
Left to Right—Quentin Mangun, Thelma Dahlin, Nellie Dahlin, Kermit Mangun, —Yes, Two Sets of Twins

Juvenile Band in Kansas City

Kindergarten Pupils, Under Direction of "Billy," Are Feature of Music Week

KANSAS CITY, Kan., April 3 (Special Correspondence) — "Billy" Fabian, age 5, is leader of an orchestra of 70 pieces. A kindergarten pupil of this city, he is a principal performer in the local observance of Kansas music week, now being held.

Billy's orchestra is composed of other pupils, about his own age, in the city schools. He started with one group of 35, but later a second group of like number was taken on, and the two now are being welded together, under Bily's direction, into a single music-making body.

Billy's orchestra is not a big brass band, with loud, blatant instruments. It is something milder, and its product is artistic. The music of this orchestra is a combined and not inharmonious jingling of bells, rubbing of sand blocks, striking of triangles, shaking of tambourines and beating of sticks, all to a piano accompaniment.

Miss Emily Hall, kindergarten supervisor, explains what it is all about. "The idea is to teach the children rhythm," she said. "This orchestra has practiced rhythm until it can follow time excellently. Our modest aim is, through use of these instruments, to furnish a background for the piano music."

Among the "star" performers in Billy's orchestra are two sets of twins. Quentin and Kermit Mangun and Thelma and Nellie Dahlin. These wield instruments — bells, sand blocks, and triangles — typical of those used by the entire orchestra.

WOMEN END LONG TRIP

LOS ANGELES, April 14 (AP)—The cross-country trip of Miss Margaret Whittemore, of Santa Barbara, Calif., and Miss Mabel Vernon, executive officers of the Natoinal Women's Party, in behalf of absolute political equality for women, has been completed here.

SHIPS TO BE SALVAGED IN TURKISH WATERS

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 14 (AP)—The salvaging of ships sunk in Turkish waters during the World War is to be undertaken this spring. An Italian salvaging concern has contracted with the Turkish Government for the raising of the 39 ships which were sunk in the Dardanelles, and the Marmora and Black Seas.

Twenty-three of these ships are Turkish, including three cruisers, 12 destroyers, six submarines, one transport, and one auxiliary. Nine of the wrecks are English, chiefly destroyers, and seven are French.

It is believed that none of the ships can be repaired for use but the value of the materials they contain is considered sufficient to make salvaging worth while. The Turkish Government will receive 90 per cent of the value of the salvaged material, while the Italian company expects to make a considerable profit out of the remaining 10 per cent.

SEARCH CONTINUES FOR THE MISSING SPANISH AVIATOR

His Companions, in Flight From Madrid to Manila, Reach Karachi

KARACHI, Bombay, April 14 (AP)—Captain Gonzales-Gallarza and Captain Loriga, companions of the missing Spanish aviator, Captain Estevez, who are making a flight from Madrid to Manila, arrived here today. Captain Gonzalez-Gallarza arrived at 5 o'clock p. m., and Captain Loriga landed half an hour later. Both are in good condition.

CAIRO, April 14 (AP)—Rescue parties which have conducted a ceaseless search for the missing Spanish flier, Captain Estevez and his mechanician, who left their plane on Sunday, 100 miles from Amman when they were forced to descend, report that they have little hope of finding them. The searchers are now hoping that the missing fliers have been picked up by a passing caravan.

The British aviators searching for the missing men are flying very close to the ground, scouring the entire district.

MADRID, April 14 (AP)—The Spanish Minister at Cairo, Egypt, in a dispatch says that no trace has been found of Captain Estevez or his mechanician Calvo. Amman is about 55 miles northeast of Jerusalem in a desolate section of the country. British aviators are still continuing their search for the missing men.

DOLLAR LINE BIDS ACCEPTED

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—The Shipping Board voted to accept the bid of $4,500,000 submitted by R. Stanley Dollar for the five ships of the American Oriental Mail Line, operating out of Seattle to the Orient.

WAGES IS CRUX OF MATTER IN BRITISH COAL DISPUTE

No Basis of Agreement Has Yet Been Reached in the British Mining Situation

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 14—The coal owners and miners not having reached any basis for further negotiations, the initiative has now passed to the Government to prevent the stoppage of this essential industry upon a national scale, involving all Great Britain's key industries, when the existing colliery wages agreemnt ends on May 1. The next stage is the calling of a joint conference at which Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, is to act as a mediator, to endeavor to break down the differences now separating the two sides.

These differences are minimized in a very moderately-worded statement read by the Miners' Federation at a meeting with the owners. This statement insists upon a "peaceful settlement" and does not refuse to discuss variable district additions to a national minimum wage—now the chief crux in the dispute.

The negotiations were broken off, however, when the miners' representatives expressed themselves as bound by their mandate from the coal fields, not to accept the necessity for a wages reduction or the "principle of variable district wages," arrangements or redistribution of hours within the present weekly total—these being all points which the owners consider essential to enable the mines to be kept open.

The Cabinet has discussed the situation, and joint meetings are likely to be called this week-end, when the miners' representatives return from Brussels, whither they proceed tonight, to meet the Miners' International Federation. The main difficulty is to find a bridge for the miners' representatives, who have committed themselves in their speeches to a more uncompromising position than they might otherwise now adopt.

A settlement, it is recognized, can only be reached if the owners, miners and Government co-operate fully to carry out the coal industry's reorganization, as advised by this year's royal commission. The only question is, as the Manchester Guardian points out, "whether all the parties will face the situation's difficulties now, or after stoppage has made them more acute."

SCHOOL PRESS GROUP MEETS

LEXINGTON, Va., April 7 (Special Correspondence)—The first annual convention of the Southern Interscholastic Press Association, held at the Lee School of Journalism of Washington and Lee University here, was attended by 66 delegates and several high school teachers. Talks on advertising, business problems of high school publications, and art work consumed the business sessions of the convention.

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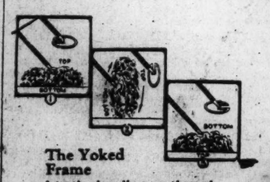
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You will find one in each Good Housekeeping Assortment
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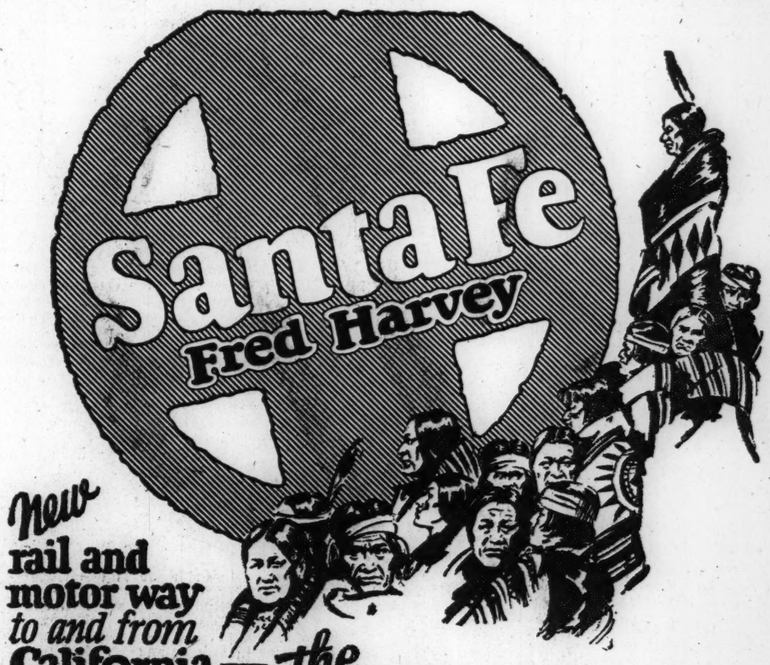

New rail and motor way to and from California—the Indian-detour

Three days' personally-conducted motor tour through the Enchanted Empire—a region rich in history and mystery. Only $45 extra, with everything provided—meals, lodging and motor transportation. Under expert Santa Fe-Fred Harvey management.

Three days and three hundred miles of sunshine and mountain air, in a land of unique human contrasts and natural grandeur.

This unusual tour comprises visits to old Santa Fé, also the inhabited Indian Pueblos of Tesuque, Santa Clara, San Juan, Santo Domingo, and other places in the Upper Rio Grande Valley, as well as the huge ruin of Puyé, a cliff pueblo twenty centuries old.

Westbound passengers leave trains at Las Vegas, New Mex., and join them again at Albuquerque, New Mex., three days later. Eastbound is just the reverse. Service begins May 15, 1926.

There will be optional side trips and "land cruises" in charge of specially trained couriers for those who wish to extend their travels off-the-beaten-path.

May I send you folder giving details?

S. W. Manning, Gen. Agent
S. B. St. John, Dist. Pass. Agent, Santa Fe Ry.
212 Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass.
Phones: Congress 2680 and 2681

B. U. Students Earning Way by Linking Part-Time Jobs

Russian Youth Is Preacher, Lecturer, Janitor, Tutor —Saleswoman, Settlement Worker and Drawing Teacher Is Another Typical Combination

Students of the Boston University School of Religious Education and Social Service, a high percentage of whom work their way, earned $98,040 during the last year, according to figures issued today by Prof. Charles E. Carroll, director of the school's bureau of appointments. More than 250 students wer placed in 374 part-time remunerative positions.

The majority of the students at the school were placed in church positions as Sunday school teachers, organists, directors of religious education, and pastor's assistants, but many others worked as waiters, and waitresses, typists, salesmen, librarians, tutors, janitors, editorial writers, telephone operators and chauffeurs. The average earnings of the entire student body engaged in part-time work was $440.

This year one of the sophomore students preaches on Sundays, acts as bus boy in a restaurant during the weekday meal hours, and serves as janitor of an office building evenings and on Saturdays. One young woman, a freshman, is a Sunday school teacher, a saleswoman on Saturday, a drawing teacher afternoons, and a social settlement club worker evenings.

Another sophomore is a director of religious education on Sundays, a bookstore salesman during the weekday afternoons, and an insurance agent "between times." His earnings have been as high as $125 in a single week. There are several foreign-speaking students in the school who are able to earn a major part of their expenses during the year.

A Russian student is a supply preacher, a lecturer who is in considerable demand, and a tutor. He earns his living expenses chiefly by serving as a janitor of an apartment building. Another foreign student has a speaking knowledge of five different languages, and has served on various occasions as an interpreter. He is an assistant pastor and a teacher of Americanization classes.

Several young women earn their board and room by serving as cooks for groups of women students who engage an apartment together.

MORE ELECTRICITY FOR FARMS SOUGHT

Maine Bill Would Exempt Rural Extension From Tax

AUGUSTA, Me., April 14 (Special)—A bill will be presented at the next session of the Maine Legislature which will ask that towns shall exempt from taxation extensions of electric lines into rural sections.

The proposal has the sanction of farm organizations of the State and a bill is being drafted and will be presented by some member of the Farm Group at the next legislative session.

The bill also will ask that electrical companies be given authority to issue certificates in small denominations bearing interest at not exceeding 5 per cent, and will provide that communities of farmers who wish extensions of electric lines may purchase these certificates, the sale of which will assist in the building of the extensions.

Those who favor the measure point out that in this way the farmers will receive slightly more interest for their money than they would receive in the bank, and at the same time will aid in paying the extra cost of extending the electrical lines into the agricultural sections.

MASONIC COUNCIL OFFICERS ELECTED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 14—At the annual meeting of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of Masons in Rhode Island, held yesterday in Freemasons Hall, Benjamin F. Downing 3d of Newport, was elected Grand Master. Other officers are: Deputy Grand Master, Bernard Gardner of Warren; Grand Principal Conductor of Work, Adelbert E. Place of East Greenwich; Grand Treasurer, Frank S. Congdon of Providence; Grand Recorder, William R. Greene of Providence; Assistant Grand Recorder, Edward M. Wheeler of Providence; Grand Chaplain, J. Willard Baker of Pawtucket; Grand Captain of the Guard, Dr. Charles H. Holt of Pawtucket; Grand Conductor of Council, William H. Sykes of Providence; Grand Marshal, David R. Howard of Woonsocket; Grand Steward, Fred W. Johnstone of Newport; Grand Lecturer, Herbert C. Lottsfeldt of Warren; Grand Musical Director, George A. Goulding of Providence, and Grand Sentinel, John W. Lyon of Providence.

FIRE DEPARTMENT OFFICERS PROMOTED

Promotions of officers in the Boston Fire Department, through order of Thomas F. Sullivan, acting commissioner, were announced at roll-call in the stations today.

John J. Kenney, lieutenant of Engine 14, Norfolk House Hill, is promoted to the rank of captain and assigned to command Engine 5, East Boston, to replace Capt. Mark Sibley, recently retired on a pension; Samuel J. Pope, aid to Deputy Chief Edward J. Shallow since June 30, 1922, receives the rank of lieutenant and assigned to Engine 8, Salem Street.

The general order contains the names of six men to be assigned to duty, one of whom is reinstated in the department. Five are appointed probationary members.

TABLET TO MARK VISIT OF LAFAYETTE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 14—An appropriate tablet, marking the spot upon which General Lafayette was welcomed to this city in August, 1824, is to be placed on the Olneyville Public Library Building in Olneyville Square with unveiling exercises on May 11, the date of the 108th anniversary of the granting of a charter to the First Light Infantry which marched out the Plainfield Pike and escorted the French patriot into the city.

The Rhode Island Historical Society, the Olneyville Business Men's Association and the First Light Infantry Regiment are co-operating in the movement. It is hoped that the French Ambassador will accept an invitation to be present as one of the guests of honor.

HORSE SHOW IN BACK BAY

Thoroughbred hunters and jumpers, ride-and-drive, hacks, and children's ponies are numbered among the 16 classes which will show in the invitatoin two-day meet of the New Riding Club at Norway and Hemenway Streets, starting tonight. Eight classes will be shown each evening. Reginald W. Bird is chairman of the horse show committee.

ACHIEVEMENT CLUBS HAVE BIGGEST YEAR

Foundation Holds Its Annual Meeting

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 14 (Special)—The Junior Achievement Foundation reported the best year in its history at the annual meeting in its headquarters yesterday. Harry S. Baldwin, president of the Foundation, gave an optimistic report of its growth and prospects, which was featured by an outline of the service the organization is now doing for the community.

Mr. Baldwin announced his retirement as president, to take effect April 26, when the annual election of officers will take place. M. S. Sherman, editor of the Springfield Union, and George E. Williamson were elected new members of the Board of Control. Horace A. Moses, Albert Steiger and Arthur E. Gibbs were re-elected to the board.

M. W. Brady, director, and Miss Marion L. Ober, assistant director, reported that in the past year 177 clubs with a total membership of 1582 boys and girls took part in the activities of the foundation. Twenty-nine different institutions have co-operated with the foundation, including industrial organizations, colleges, churches, playgrounds, Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. and other bodies.

NEW WATER SUPPLY NEARER THAN EXPECTED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 14 (Special)—The rainfall into the storage basin of the new Providence water supply, the big Kent dam, has exceeded the expectations of the engineers who built it. Farnk E. Winsor, chief engineer, states that in all probability the city will begin drawing water in July, instead of September, as was anticipated. The basin now contains 20,000,000,000 gallons.

The gain has been so steady that engineers have begun to release to mills below it water at the rate of 320,000,000 gallons a week, an increase from the rate of 120,000,000 gallons a week. Under the law by which the project was authorized owners of water rights along the Pawtuxet River are assured of a continuous supply of water.

$493,000 SETTLEMENT MADE

Judge Morton in the Federal Court has approved settlement for $493,000 of an old case brought by F. Howard White, Boston shoe manufacturer doing business as F. H. White & Co., against Nemours Trading Corporation, a du Pont company. Original suit was brought in 1919 asking damages of $1,500,000 for breach of contract. Decision was entered in favor of the plaintiff.

WHITIN WOULD CURTAIL

WHITINSVILLE, Mass., April 14 (AP)—The Whitin Machine Works has notified employees that the plant will go on a five-day week schedule until further notice owing to depression in the textile industry. The company employs 2000 operatives in the manufacture of textile machinery.

An Aerial Glimpse Across Cape Cod at Hyannis

Bird's-Eye View of Hyannis and Hyannis Harbor, With Massachusetts Bay and North Side of Cape Visible in Background.

FIRE PREVENTION PRIZE FOR SCOUTS

Needham, Dover and Westwood Troops Will Compete

In recognition of the growing part which Boy Scouts are playing in forestry work, especially in the prevention of fires, and as a preliminary to "Forestry Week," April 18 to 24, Harris Reynolds, secretary of the Massachusetts Forestry Association and chairman of the state committee in charge of this week, has announced a prize of $200, for which Boy Scouts of Needham, Dover, and

Photo by Purdy, Boston

HARRIS REYNOLDS

Westwood alone are eligible to compete. This prize has been donated by a member of the Massachusetts Forestry Association, who has withheld his name.

The prize is to be awarded on a double basis: First, the initiative and originality shown in the methods of fire detection and fighting, and second, the actual reduction, in percentage, of the number of wood, brush, and grass fires, based on the average number during the five previous years.

In Needham there are four troops of approximately 90 scouts, over whom Ernest D. Gourd is commissioner. In Dover there are two troops under the charge of Scoutmaster F. H. Busher, and in Westwood there is one troop of which Ray Boher is scoutmaster. Hans V. Kudlich, assistant executive of the Boston Council, is in general charge of the district containing these troops, and W. E. Sevrens, deputy executive of the New England Regional Boy Scout office, is also co-operating.

Young Musicians Look Forward to Band Festival Next Month

Musical Organizations of Public and Private Schools of New England to Take Part in Competitive Program

School children throughout New England will participate in the festival and contest of New England school bands and orchestras of public and private schools to be held in Boston, May 22, with an exhibition on Boston Common, street parade, closing with a festival program at the Boston Arena, with massed bands and orchestras with nearly 2000 players.

Thus far bands and orchestras have entered both the contest and festival from as far off as Waterville, Me., and it is expected the attendance will far exceed that of last year, when 40 organizations from 38 New England towns joined.

The affair is under the auspices of the New England Festival Association in co-operation with the Boston Civic Association. The Advertising Club of Boston through a special committee is co-operating with all committees to make this affair a success.

Special awards have been donated by Boston individuals and firms, in addition to which the National Bureau for the Advancement of Music offers prizes as follows for the band contest: Class A—First prize, silver and bronze trophy 26 inches high (to be competed for annually and kept permanently if won three times). Also a bronze tablet 13 by 18 inches mounted on a board 17 by 22 inches, to be kept permanently. Second prize, bronze tablet 8 by 10 inches, mounted on a board 11 by 13.

Sterling silver medals will be given to the director and individual members of the first prize band and bronze medals to the director and members of the second prize bands.

Similar prizes to the above will be given to the winning bands and individual members in Classes B and C.

There must be at least seven bands competing in any one class. Where there are six entries in a class the full set will be given with the exception of the bronze medals for the second prize band. For five entries, the trophy and the two tablets will be given; for four entries the two tablets; and for three entries a small bronze tablet. No trophies or medals will be given for Class D, but only first and second prize bronze tablets for four or more entries, and the small bronze tablet for three entries.

CAPE COD REAL ESTATE BOARD SPEEDS HYANNIS DEVELOPMENT

Village Has Large Landlocked Harbor Called Lewis Bay, a Haven for Yachtsmen—Township Early Became One of Prosperous Farms

Home town of the Cape Cod Real Estate Board, Hyannis, which for years has been vieing neck and neck with Falmouth, has become the seat of government of the real estate interests which are planning to make this coming season the most memorable in the history of "The Cape" and to give that attractive section of Massachusetts more than ever a place in the sun.

Every real estate interest which possesses property in Hyannis is now engaged in completing the development of their holdings for it is felt that this coming summer will see many of the salable sites bought by home-seekers and withdrawn from the market.

Hyannis Projects

Interested particlarly in Hyannis which is asserted by many to be the center of summer activities on the cape by reason of its strategic position, the Vineyard Sound Trust Company of which Willard Welsh and Ellis L. Gates are trustees, has recently taken over an attractive section of Hyannis known once as the Day Estate. The area includes Harbor Bluffs.

Extensive improvements are now under way directed by A. C. Peters of Boston. At present road-building and landscape engineering are being hastened, for it is the purpose of the Vinyard Sound Trust to dispose of the property in spacious building lots for summer or permanent residences.

Hyannis took its name from the young Indian chief of Cummaquid, Iyannough, "a man very personable, gentle, courteous and fair conditioned." In the old records of Barnstable of which Hyannis Harbor is a part, the word is variously written Yanno's, Janno's, Iyanno's, Hyanno's—meaning the sachem's lands.

The hay meadows of Barnstable, across the cape from Hyannis, were the first great inducement to early occupancy and settlement. But the upland was found to be highly suitable for agriculture, and the township soon became one of farms.

Later the village of Hyannis developed, and became the most important part of Barnstable. It lies at the extreme end of the commodious, landlocked and safe harbor called Lewis Bay, one of the most charming havens for yachtsmen on the coast. In this harbor, it is related, Gosnold and his crew, the first Englishmen who ever set foot on New England soil, came to anchor in 1602 and safely rode out a storm that swept across Vineyard Sound.

To the westward of Lewis Bay is Hyannis Road, which often affords shelter in storms to vessels passing through Vineyard Sound, and farther along near the southwest limit of the township is a small bay called Oyster Bay, which also gives a harbor convenient for small craft. Not many years ago a steamboat was plying regularly between Hyannis Harbor and Nantucket, and packets were sailing to Boston and New Bedford.

The E. F. Mahady Company has purchased from William H. Agry, trustee, property at 851-855 Boylston Street consisting of a brick mercantile building and 4931 feet of land. Of the total assessed valuation of $175,000, $78,900 is on the land. W. H. Ballard Company was the broker.

Elliott Henderson has sold to E. Sohier Welch et al., trustees, the modern seven-story and basement building and 3826 feet of land at 7-9 Newbury Street. The assessed valuation is $212,000, of which $135,000 is on the building. The property which is occupied by several tenants, was purchased for investment. C. W. Whittier & Bro. were the brokers.

C. W. Whittier & Bro. report the following leases:

C. F. and Leon Whitaker have taken a long term lease of the land and building numbered 47-48 South Market Street and 6 Chatham Street. There will be no change in the occupancy of the building as the present tenants will retain the space they now occupy. Helburn-Thompson Company have renewed the lease of the third floor at 67-71 South Street with Joseph Freidson. The Wilson Beef Company have leased the basement at 23-25 Commercial Street to Jasper Kajunian. A. W. Perry, Inc., have leased space at 77 Bedford Street to C. W. Fifield. The Stone-Underhill Heating & Ventilating Company have rented the basement at 167 Harrison Avenue to Charles R. Guiti. Charles W. Rowell has leased the store and basement at 95 Causeway Street to Willard N. Morrison et al.

Thomson and Fessenden have leased their second floor at 264 Devonshire Street to John J. Jones. Andrew Adie et al. have leased a suite of offices in the building at 157 Federal Street to the Murdock Damper & Bronze Company. The Otis Company have taken the entire rear section of the seventh floor at 24 Milk Street. William A. Gaston et al. have renewed with A. W. Perry, Inc., the lease of the entire building 97-99 Summer Street, running through to 130 Bedford Street. H. S. and C. R. Codman have leased offices at 50 Congress Street to A. O. Barker and W. B. Meader for their insurance business. The National Shawmut Bank of Boston has taken a lease of the store at 265 Huntington Avenue, just above Massachusetts Ave., for the location of a branch office.

Construction of colonial style apartment building at 1588 Massachusetts Avenue for A. H. Weinstein has started. The building will cost $250,000. George Nelson Jacobs is the architect.

The Stoneleigh-Farragut Company has purchased the Stoneleigh Manor at Rye Beach, N. H., and will operate the hotel as well as the Farragut near by. Charles E. Fitz was the broker. The Stoneleigh Manor, which was built in 1900 at a cost of $900,000, is of an English type of architecture. The hotel contains 80 rooms.

CENTRAL VERMONT TO HAVE NEW OFFICES

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., April 14 (Special)—The Central Vermont Railway Company has completed its new combined storehouse and office building in the south part of the railroad yards here. The new building is a one-story brick structure, 97 feet long and 32 feet in width, and its cost is approximately $25,000.

The offices anl salesroom in the roundhouse are now being moved into the new building to provide more room in the roundhouse for an enlarged machine shop made necessary by the removal from New London, Conn., to Brattleboro of the "heavy road" repairs incident to the operation of the road. In order to provide adequate equipment for the additional repair work to be done here, the company is planning an expenditure of not less than $15,000 for new machinery.

SCHOOLHOUSE BUDGET AT LEAST $5,500,000

Discussing the schoolhouse building program for the coming year, Mayor Nichols said today that he had provided in this year's budget for an expenditure of not less than $5,500,000. "Next year," he added, "I will not spend more than $3,500,000, as the bill which the Legislature has before it will allow a total expenditure in the next three years of $10,000,000.

"I had this in thought when I asked for the $14 tax limit at the Legisature and with the $32 tax rate the program for the schools can be carried out. Next year, however, I don't want any such tax rates as $32. I believed the best way to avoid that possibility was by putting it high this year."

B. U. GLEE CLUBS PLAN CONCERT

The Boston University Men's Glee Club and the Girls' Glee Club of the college of liberal arts will give a joint concert at Reeprtory Hall on Friday evening, April 16, under direction of Prof. John P. Marshall of the music department. The girls' club will be led by Marion Bisbee of Moretown, Vt., and the men's club by Kenneth Gould of Portland, Me.

"Traveling Bag" Greets New Dean

Students "Square Things," However—Give A. C. Knudson Real B. U. Welcome

Students of the Boston University School of Theology welcomed Dean Albert C. Knudson, new head of the school, at a chapel service this morning. It was the first meeting of the student body over which Dean Knudson has presided.

Unexpected by Dean Knudson, the students through Walter J. Leppert of Hilliards, O., president of the middle class, expressed their united support and co-operation. Mr. Leppert, in a brief speech, lauded Dean Knudson, who has been a professor in the school, and then, on behalf of the student body, presented the dean with a traveling bag.

Dean Knudson took up his duties April 1 when Dr. James A. Beebe, since 1920 dean of the school, left to become president of Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.

TAXES WERE LOWER THEN

PITTSFIELD, Mass., April 14 (Special)—An old pocketbook, bearing the notation, Thomas Taylor, Pittsfield, Mass., Nov. 27, 1828, has been discovered by James S. Mattoon of 378 South Street. A tax bill contained in it lists these items: "Taxes for 1826, town and county tax, $3.75; minister tax $1.83; total $5.58. Received payment, John Dickinson, treasurer of Pittsfield.

FIRE MARSHAL BILL LOSES SECOND TEST

Laws Sought to Extend Official's Jurisdiction

Legislation to give George C. Neal, state fire marshal, authority to summon witnesses, order documents, administer oaths, and exert much of the power of a court in garage permit hearings was denied for the second time in the Massachusetts Senate yesterday when reconsideration of the bill was refused.

The controversy was renewed yesterday by Abbott B. Rice, Senator from Newton, who contended that many Senators had not had an opportunity to vote on the measure the previous day. George D. Chamberlain, Senator from Springfield, spoke in favor of the bill, and said that he believed if a roll-call vote were taken the Senate would favor the measure.

In opposition, Walter E. McLane, Senator from Fall River, and Alvin E. Bliss, Senator from Malden, said that the bill had been definitely acted upon the previous day and reconsideration was unnecessary. A roll-call vote was taken, and the measure was defeated, 20 to 10.

WILLIAMS SPEAKER NAMED

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., April 14 (Special) — Williams baccalaureate speaker for the commencement exercises this June will be Dr. Bernard I. Bell, president of St. Stephen's College, Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y., according to an announcement made by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College.

BROOKLINE CUTS DOWN EXPENSES

Town Departments Spent $2,314,839 in 1925, or $53.94 Per Capita

Payments for maintenance and operation of the general departments of the town of Brookline for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1925, amounted to $2,314,839, or $53.94 per capita, according to a financial study prepared by the United States Department of Commerce.

In 1924, the comparative per capita for maintenance and operation of general departments was $54.25, and for 1917, $39.96. Payments for the operation of public service enterprises amounted to $137,600; interest on debt, $165,462, and outlays for permanent improvements, including those for public service enterprises, $760,647. The total payments, therefore, for expenses of general departments and public service enterprises, interest, and outlays, were $3,378,548. The totals include all payments for the year, whether made from current revenues or from the proceeds of bond issues.

The total revenue receipts of Brookline for 1925 were $3,086,461, or $71.92 per capita. This was $468,560 more than the total payments of the year, exclusive of the payments for permanent improvements, but $292,087 less than the total payments including those for permanent improvements. These payments in excess of revenue receipts were met from the proceeds of debt obligations.

Property taxes represented 74.2 per cent of the total revenue for 1925, 75.1 per cent for 1924, and 54.5 per cent for 1917. The increase in the amount of property taxes collected was 122.9 per cent from 1917 to 1924 and 2.2 per cent from 1924 to 1925. The per capita property taxes were $53.37 in 1925, $53.46 in 1924 and $28.58 in 1917.

Earnings of public service enterprises operated by the city represented 8.7 per cent of the total revenue for 1925, 5.9 per cent for 1924, and 7.5 per cent for 1917.

The net indebtedness (funded or fixed debt less sinking fund assets) of Brookline on Dec. 31, 1925, was $1,918,235, or $44.70 per capita. In 1924 the per capita debt was $40.19, and in 1917, $40.12.

For 1925 the assessed valuation of property in Brookline subject to ad valorem taxes for town corporation was $136,797,100. The levy for all purposes for 1925 was $2,626,504, of which $2,246,208, or 85.5 per cent, was levied for the town corporation; $212,036, or 8.1 per cent, for the State; and $168,260, or 6.4 per cent, for the county. The per capita tax levy for the city, State, and county was $61.20.

COOLIDGE MAPLE ORCHARD "SUGARED"

PLYMOUTH, Vt., April 14 (AP)—The Coolidge maple orchard is being sugared for the first time in 30 years.

Lynn Cady, the young farmer who rented the place, expects to market about 300 gallons of syrup, if the crop is good. The weather, however, has been so poor that the harvest may not be up to expectations.

The first few gallons will be sent to the President.

RADIO TONIGHT

Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 8

Evening Features

FOR WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WNAC, Boston, Mass (280 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Dance, direction "Jimmie" Gallagher. 6:45—Baseball results; news flashes. 7:40—Program arranged by the Greater Boston Federation of Churches; "The Rising Older Generation," Dean Lucy Franklin of Boston University. 8—The Hearthside Harmonizers. 8:30—Eighth episode, radio play. 9—WNAC concert orchestra, direction William F. Dodge. 10—Beach exchange telephone operators' ball, Lambert Brothers' orchestra.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348.6 Meters)
6 p. m.—News and baseball scores. 6:15—"Joe Rines and his orchestra. 6:45—Big Brother Club; Big Brother's night. 7:30—Tours by Joe Toye. 7:45—Julia McDonnell, alumna, Mt. Holyoke, "Poetry Workshop of Mt. Holyoke." 8—Entertainers. 8:30—Saxophone octet. 9—"The Troubadours. 10—"Light Opera," under the direction of Cesare Sodero.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston-Springfield Mass. (242 and 333 Meters)
6:25 p. m.—Markets. 6:30—Dinner music. 6:45—Hotel Lenox Ensemble. 7—Dinner music. 7:30—Radio Nature League, under the direction of Thornton W. Burgess. 8—"The Holyoke Hour," under the auspices of the Holyoke Chamber of Commerce. 9—Concert by the WBZ concert company.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (268 Meters)
7:15 p. m.—"The Twinkle, Twinkle Story Teller." 7:40—Spanish Lesson by Mrs. John De la Parra. 8—Specialty direct from WEAF New York. 8:30—"Saxophone Octet," direct from WEAF New York. 9—Concert program. 10—Program from WEAF New York.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)
6:30—Bond Trio. 7:30—Announcements, weather and police reports. 8—Joint recital, the Clef Male Quartet of New Britain and the Arcadia Ladies Quartet of Bristol, Conn. "Latin—Now and Then," Prof. Karl P. Harrington, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. 9:15—Piano recital, Laura C. Gaudet. 9:30—Organ recital, Esther A. Nelson. 10—Time signals, weather report.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)
6 p. m.—Stock report and news items. 6:30—Children's bed time story. 6:50—Talk, "News in the Making," Russell Hathaway, Associated Press. 7—Dinner program from Eastman Theater, Rochester, N. Y. 8:05—Musical program from Rochester, N. Y.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)
4-12 p. m.—Ray Nichols Recording Orchestra: Antonio Lanasa, tenor; Vincent Lopez and his orchestra; dinner music; "Merrymakers;" "Saxophone Octet;" "Troubadours;" Hughie Barrett and his orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)
7 p. m.—Markel's Orchestra; 8:30—Lewisohn Free Chamber Music Concert direct from Hunter College Auditorium, Dr. Henry T. Fleck, conducting. 9:50—"The Associated Press," Edward McKernon. 10:45—George Olsen's Pennsylvania Grill Orchestra.

WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)
6 p. m.—Olcott Vail and his McAlpin String Ensemble. 6:30—Ernie Golden and his McAlpin Orchestra. 8—Musical program. 8:20—Talk on securities. 8:30—Fourth Annual Food Show. 9—Mamaroneck night. 9:30—Phonograph Association surprise. 10—Roger Wolfe Kahn and his orchestra, Ben Selvin and his orchestra; Jack Smith. 10:30—Creole Follies. 11:30—Jack Denny's orchestra. 12—McAlpin entertainers. 12:15—Van and Schenck. 12:30—Parody Orchestra.

WAHG, New York City (316 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Margie Make-believe. 7:45—Lou Drago, ukulele melodist. 8—Beatrice Anthony, pianist. 8:15—Raymond Maher, baritone. 8:45—Joint recital, by Louis Caton, tenor, and Richard Delnunzio, violinist. 9:20—Old-fashioned Quartet. 9:55—Arlington time signals. 10—Weather forecast. 10:02—Brandfield Trio and George Wills. 10:30—Utopia Dance Orchestra.

WLIT, Philadelphia, Pa. (395 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Dream Daddy. 8—Studio program. 8:30—Regulation Artists. 9—Silver Foxes, by C. B. Shore. 10—Arcadia Dance Orchestra.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (278 Meters)
7:30 p. m. — Recital; Henry Holtz, bass; Virginia Klein, pianist. 8:10—Joe Murphy, the Piano Phiend. 8:30—Clarence Seaman and his Pennsylvania Orchestra. 8:50—Talk on Advertising, by T. Ronald Allen. 9—Helen Tyrrvis Hoel, soprano. 9:20—Topics of the Day, by Senator Hassenpfeffer. 9:30—Ludwig & Borrelli, Radio Sweethearts. 9:45—Maurice Patton, tenor; Harry Reudy, baritone. 10—Rogers and Chapman, harp and harmonica. 10:30—Carl Zoehrns and Lou Hirschen, songs. 10:45—Frank Cook, old-time songs. 11—Artie Bittong's Cheer-Up Club.

WCAP, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)
7 to 11 p. m.—"Matters Before the House," discussed by members of Congress; concert by the United States Navy Band; "The Merrymakers," from New York City; "Troubadours," from New York City.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—News and markets period with reports on all important live stock, grain, wool, cotton and produce markets. 8:15—University of Pittsburgh address. 8:30—A Russian chorus presenting a program of Russian music.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters)
6:30 to 11 p. m.—Dinner music, New York specialties and studio concert.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner music by the Century orchestra. 8—Joint with station WEAF, New York City: specialty, saxophone octet, Troubadours. 10—Buffalo Choral Club. 10:30—Recital by William L. MacRae and friends.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (353 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—Orchestra and soloists. 9—Dance program. 10—Program from New York.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (250 Meters)
7 to 8 p. m.—Trianon Duo: Eleanor Kaplan, violinist; Preston Graves, pianist; Edwin House, bass baritone, in semi-classical miscellaneous program. 9 to 11—Trianon Orchestra, Dell Lampe, Woodlawn Theater Orchestra, Eugene Plotnik, Cecil and Esther Ward, Hawaiian Guitars, Eddie Wallace, tenor; Scotty Welch and Madison Sisters, Tracy and Duncan, in popular program.

WHT, Chicago, Ill. (400 Meters)
6 p. m.—Bernice Taylor, soprano; Hugh Aspinwell, tenor. 6:50—Rayner Iahlkeln Orchestra. Grayling's Ensemble. Helen Rauh, pianist. 7:45 to 9:15 p. m. (238 meters)—Musical features. Cinderella Orchestra. 9:30—orden Presentation. Al Carney and Pat Barnes. 10:05—Concert program. 11:15—Cinderella Orchestra. 11:30—Weather reports. 12—Your Hour League, with Presidents Pat Barnes and

WEBH, Chicago, Ill. (370 Meters)
7 p. m.—Oriole orchestra, dance numbers; Florence Behrend, soprano; Frank Greif, tenor; Frank Bordner, baritone. 9—News flashes. 9:15—The Oriole Marimba Band, special numbers; Frank Bordner, songs; Kay Ronayne, songs; Lawrence Salerno, songs. 11—Oriole orchestra, dance numbers; Kay Ronayne, songs; Florence Behrend, soprano. 12—Oriole orchestra, impromptu.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)
6 p. m.—Board of Trade market review. 6:15—WLS Citizenship Club lesson. 6:40—Maurie Sherman's College orchestra. 7—Lullaby Time, Val McLaughlin. 7:15—Maurie Sherman's College orchestra. 7:30—Ralph Emerson at the organ. 7:50—Voice of the Listener. 8—Northwestern Railroad Band and soloists. 9—WLS Trio in picture concert. 9:30—St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church choir. 10:15—Black Friars of Chicago University. 11—WLS circus.

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)
7 p. m.—Dinner hour concert, Gibson orchestra under the direction of Robert Visconti. 7:30—Address by a representative of the Ohio State Farm Fire Prevention Association. 7:40—Continuation of Gibson concert. 10—Dance music. 10:30—Male quartet. 11—Maid of Melody, Grace Donaldson and Hortense Rhodes. 11:15—Popular request organ recital by Johanna Grosse.

WSB, Atlanta, Ga. (428 Meters)
10:45 p. m.—Biltmore Orchestra.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)
6 p. m.—Marketgram and weather forecast; the Tell-Me-a-Story Lady. The Trianon Ensemble. 8—Presentation by the WDAF Players, Jack Moffitt, director. 9—Classical musical program by vocal pupils of Franklyn Hunt. 11:45—Program from WDAF's Plantation Grill Studio.

WOS, Jefferson City, Mo. (441 Meters)
7 p. m.—Evening market hour with poultry questions and answers. 7:30—Address, Bon C. Hyde, state insurance commissioner, "Activities and Progress of the Insurance Department." 8—Address, E. H. Busick of Kansas City, secretary Standard Savings & Loan Association, "Savings." 8:15—Program from Bowling Green, Mo., sponsored by Chamber of Commerce.

WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (526 Meters)
6 p. m.—Little symphonic orchestra, direction of Leon Dashoff. 7—Stories for children by "Uncle Dutch." 7:15—Irene Doran's little symphony. 8:15—Arthur Frey, banjoist; Kate Miller, whistler; Harry Lewis, popular song soloist; Norman Broholm, pianist. 9—Dance programs.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME

KOA, Denver, Colo. (322 Meters)
6 p. m.—Stocks, markets, live stock, produce and news bulletins. 6:27—National Farm Radio council talk. 6:30—Dinner concert, Brown Palace string orchestra; Howard Tillotson, director. 8—Instrumental program by Scheuerman's orchestra from Colorado Theater, Denver. 8:15—Studio program. 10—Dance program, Rhythm Rustlers (Eber Grubb, leader) from Broadmoor Country Club, Denver.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

KPO, San Francisco, Calif. (429 Meters)
8 p. m.—Program under the auspices of Ernest Ingold, Inc. 9—Program by orchestra, Reg Code directing. 10—States Orchestra, Waldemar Lind, director. 11 Henry Halstead's orchestra.

KNX, Hollywood, Calif. (337 Meters)
7 to 9 p. m.—Programs, Town Crier of the Night. 10—Feature program. 11—Ray West's Coconut Grove Orchestra.

KHJ, Los Angeles, Calif. (405 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Children's Hour. 7:30—Dr. Mars Baumgardt's weekly talk on astronomy. 8—Program of Mexican music.

PAN-AMERICAN PRESS MOVES FOR PERMANENT ASSOCIATION

Visiting Journalists Leave Washington as "Amigos" Ready for Future Co-operation—Mr. Daniels Against "Profits Only"

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 13—The foundation for a permanent organization of a Pan-American press association embracing the journals of North, Central, and South America was laid in the closing of the first Pan-American Congress of Journalists. Following a week's discussion of means of bringing the press of the New World into closer contact the congress adjourned, having created the machinery for carrying their primary purposes into effect.

With an address by Charles G. Dawes, Vice-President of the United States, in which he paid tribute to the success of the congress in promoting international good feeling among the Americas, the delegates held their concluding session. About 100 publishers and editors from Latin America will leave here for a month's tour of eastern and central parts of the United States.

Mr. Dawes' Lesson

Mr. Dawes in his speech declared the congress had put into effect the lesson he had learned in working in Europe with the Reparations Commission, that the only way of dealing in committee with men of differing nationalities is to put oneself in their place and attempt to understand what they would do and feel under given circumstances. This, he said, was the only secret of producing harmony among international committees or among nations, and the congress of journalists had followed the rule.

Nations, he said, can agree and progress along a common line to their common benefit just in proportion as they have contact with each other and recognize the need of universal accord. Mr. Dawes said that it is necessary for citizens of any country to travel abroad to learn humility and their proper place in the world's citizenry.

Topics at today's discussion included "Schools of Journalism," "Journalistic Ethics," and "Association of Journalists." Speaking on the second topic, Josephus Daniels, editor of the Raleigh, N. C., News and Observer, and former Secretary of the Navy, asked whether the recent prosperity of the press had not tended to make journalism rather a business enterprise than an institution for the benefit of the public; a trade rather than a profession. If this were so, he said, he could not look on the prosperous era as a benefit but as a menace.

Status of the Newspaper

If, he said, the newspaper is a public institution, holding the relation partly of an educator and partly of a public service corporation, it is fitting that journalists should set up and maintain a code of ethics such as have always been held fitting for professions as they differ from commerce and trade.

If, however, a newspaper is property, having something to sell in the marts of trade as its chief mission, it is governed by business ethics. These are higher now than the ancient caveat emptor of business, for business ethics now require that every trade must benefit both the vendor and the vendee. Competition, on that higher scale is now held up as the goal of all reputable business concerns, Mr. Daniels averred.

"If journalism is a trade and publishing a paper is a business, they have no more right to constitutional protection than selling fish or drygoods. It is certain Thomas Jefferson would not have written from France and insisted upon security of freedom of the press if he had supposed the journal would be other than a public institution, set up to serve the public, and would keep free the channel of discussion, which he believed would so influence the people that government would become responsive to the popular will.

Service of the People

"That high obligation upon journalists in the United States and all other American journals in North and South America, should cause us here and now to reconsecrate ourselves and rededicate our journals to the service of the whole people. If any of us yield to the temptation of putting profit above promoting the common weal, what moral right have we to invoke the protection of the Constitution enacted only to insure a free press. It is no longer free to serve humanity if the paramount aim is to make large dividends.

"More than that, if the trend in that direction, which cannot be denied, should become general, if newspapers are chiefly business concerns, not only will power go out from us, but the people will look for help and deliverance from other sources, and the scepter will depart from the press and should depart from it."

Dr. James Melvin Lee, director of the department of journalism, New York University; Prof. Roscoe C. E. Brown, Columbia School of Journalism, and Nelson A. Crawford, president, American Association of Teachers of Journalism, presented papers on "Schools of Journalism Today."

As the bilingual conference has progressed, delegates from the two hemispheres have grown more familiar with phrases in the others' idiom, and "Amigos," as a form of salutation, has become popular, while the personal intimacies achieved have made possible the hope of continued intercourse and permanent organization of members. For the cordiality shown heartiest expressions of praise are given by delegates to Dr. Leo S. Rowe, director-general of the Pan-American Union. Without his leadership, it is said, and without the able management of Franklin Adams, counselor of the union, and E. Gil Borges, assistant director, such a marked degree of success could hardly have been achieved.

RAIL-BUS-TRUCK CO-ORDINATION ADVISED TO CIVIL ENGINEERS

Railroad Freight From Motor Industry Greater Than Loss Because of It, Ralph Budd Declares

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 14 (Special)—Co-ordination of rail, bus and truck lines of the United States in a transportation service that will be profitable and at the same time meet the needs of the public was advocated at the opening session here of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Major attention is being given modern transportation development. Rail executives, rail and highway engineers and other authorities on transportation by railway, highway and also waterway are to give extended views on the subject. Several hundred society members from all parts of the United States are in attendance.

Discussing "The Relation of Highway Transportation to the Railway," Ralph Budd, president of the Great Northern Railway Company, said:

"It seems clear the railroads must recognize that public necessity and convenience require the development of transportation upon the highways; that they should not attempt by arbitrary means to eliminate motor vehicle competition and should only insist that such competition be subject to proper public control. And the railroads should seriously consider whether this new form of transportation, from the public as well as their own point of view, cannot be more advantageously conducted under railroad management than otherwise."

Advantages of Busses

Many railroad men, Mr. Budd said, are inclined to question the popularity of the motor bus and to ask whether it is a fad whose novelty soon will disappear. He added:

"'In many localities the bus does have some advantages over the railway train for local travel. Two of these are the greater frequency and flexibility of its service. Compared with the railroad train the bus can give service at more frequent intervals, because each service is small and may be operated cheaply in comparison to the train."

"The rail motorcar," Mr. Budd said, "is being used rather extensively in lieu of steam trains, because of economy in operation. About 500 are in use. They are successful from the standpoint of economy, but are subject to the inherent limitations of any vehicle operating on railroad right of way."

Citing the growth of the motor vehicle industry, Mr. Budd declared, "Its importance is so great, taken as a whole, that the railroads gain much more from the freight traffic it gives them than they lose from the freight and passenger business it takes away.

State Regulation

"Rapid development of the common carrier motor vehicle, especially the bus, has brought regulatory measures in 37 states, and measures are under consideration in other states. The important features of the regulatory acts grant the state power to determine whether common carrier motor vehicles should be allowed to operate.

"As to taxation of these vehicles, this principle should be recognized: a highway is constructed for the benefit of society as a whole. Society, in the aggregate, benefits whether each individual may or may not use the highway. Those individuals who choose not to drive their own cars, but ride in common-carrier vehicles, should not be asked to bear an unfair share of the burden of highway upkeep nor be deprived of the advantage of cheap transport, as must happen if public motor vehicles are taxed too high, resulting in higher fares."

The superiority of the railway for long distance and bulk freight and passenger traffic and that motor vehicle competition does not enter these fields were emphasized by Mr. Budd and John V. Hanna, chief engineer of the Kanasas City Terminal Railway Company. Mr. Hanna added:

"In bus travel comfort disappears in long journeys, particularly those extending over night and frequent stops by busses slow their average speed below that of express trains. But there is little doubt but that the service now rendered by the accommodation train, traveling 75 and 150 miles, would for most passengers be acceptably rendered by a line of busses."

Declaring that the traveling and shipping public is going to make use of any new instrument of transportation which offers better service, Mr. Hanna said:

"The improved highway often affords readier access to the railroad for people along its line who receive their supplies and ship their crops and merchandise. Improved roads, encouraging development of the country and increase of population, may prove a source of revenue to rail lines. To the extent that highways promote the growth and prosperity of the country, they promote the prosperity of the railroad."

Youths' Opportunities

A new wider and larger field now is offered the student of engineering, according to Gustav M. Braune, dean of School of Engineering, University of North Carolina. In an interview Dean Braune said:

"In constructive and re-constructive work, in sanitary engineering and in the administrative field, such as city managership, and a public service commission, the opportunities are broadening. Highway building, hydroelectric development and other constructive enterprises are bidding for more and better trained engineers."

Arlington's Model "Modeltown" Spellers

Group of High Scorers in the "Modeltown" Music Memory Contest Who Are Eligible to Be Sent to the National Contest, Which is to Be Held at Atlantic City on May 26. These Children Are From the Junior High Schools of Arlington, Mass. Back Row, Left to Right—Mabel Tashjian, Sylvia Hortter, Esther Churchill. Front Row—Alice Powell, Ralph Cartullo.

WOMEN SERVE NOTICE ON WETS

Convention Representing 500,000 Californians Warns Candidates

By a Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14—Office-seeking candidates in this State cannot expect support of the women of the State unless they publicly pledge themselves against any change in the Volstead Act.

This was made plain by speakers representing 500,000 women of California at the California Law Enforcement Convention held here. More than 1200 delegates, it is said, attended the sessions. It was also voted that the women should lend their support to further legislation penalizing the purchaser of liquor as well as the seller.

The following resolution was adopted:

"We the Committee of Five Thousand and the Woman's Law Enforcement Committee of Southern California, in joint convention assembled, do protest the stand taken by Representative Mrs. Florence P. Kahn in her efforts in the present Congress to weaken the Volstead Act by introducing a bill for the return of light wines and beer and we hereby repudiate such leadership and delcare that it does not represent the sentiment of the women of the State of California."

The woman's law enforcement committee will continue to function under the leadership of Mrs. Paul Raynobd of San Francisco, for the northern section and of Mrs. John C. Urquhart, president, for southern California.

Mrs. William B. Hamilton unanimously indorsed and urged to run for congresswoman on a dry platform in the fourth district, has consented.

In the midst of enthusiastic demonstrations, telegrams were read from President Coolidge, Vice-President Dawes, Mrs. John Sherman, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Mrs. Lucy Peabody and Mrs. John D. Rockerfeller Jr, lauding California women's achievements in this work. Chester Rowell and Annette Adams made stirring speeches. Women will mobilize and start a campaign in an endeavor to make California homes examples for the state's youth.

COAST GUARD THANKED FOR AID TO BANGOR

Coast Guard headquarters in the Customs House tower and Capt. J. L. Ahern and officers and men of the cutter Ossipee were officially thanked by Mayor C. D. Crosby of Bangor, Me., today for saving the business district of the city of Bangor from spring floods.

Capt. P. H. Uberoth, commander of the eastern division of the Coast Guard, received a letter from Mayor Crosby in which was inclosed a resolution adopted by the City Council of Bangor, praising the work recently done by the Ossipee in breaking up anchor ice and jams in the Penobscot River, thus permitting a ready flow of water and preventing its backing up and flooding parts of the city. The letter of appreciation and resolution were forwarded to Washington by Captain Uberoth.

TO PROTECT OLD TREES

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., April 7 (Special Correspondence) — Protection against the destruction of valuable trees has been promised citizens of Santa Barbara by local officials, following the filing of complaints by the Oak Park Improvement Club against a local house-moving company which is charged with cutting away limbs of pepper trees more than 100 years old.

SCHOOL GIRL WINS MUSIC MEMORY TEST

"Modeltown" Victor to Enter National Competition

Sylvia Horter is 15 and she is going to Atlantic City because yesterday she was able to recognize each of the items in the music-memory contest conducted at Horticultural Hall by the music division of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, thus becoming eligible to take part in the further contest to be held in the New Jersey city this spring.

Sylvia knew that perhaps 20 out of a possible list of 50 compositions would be the basis of the contest. Her music lessons have versed her in identifying melodies. And when she decided to enter this contest, which occupied the afternoon program for the last day of "Modeltown," she studied some more and brushed up upon the remembrance of melodies she had half forgotten.

And there was more to winning a place among the successful contestants than just knowing melodies. Sylvia had to know, for instance, that "Largo" was composed by Handel, and she had to know something about Handel and the type of the music represented in the "Largo," just as she had to know the sources of the other pieces put forward in the contest.

This event is forerunner of the national music contest at Atlantic City. Curiously enough all the successful contestants yesterday hailed from Arlington. The others, all under 16 years of age, were Mabel Tashjian, Alice Powell, Esther Churchill and Ralph Cartullo. It is also an interesting fact that a second elimination round was required because 15 out of the 29 contestants produced 100 per cent papers upon first consideration. Children participating came from Lowell, Weymouth and Lawrence as well, but Arlington sent the largest district delegation.

CHANNEL PROJECT SURVEY TO START

Actual work on the survey of the Dorchester Bay channel project, to permit deep water navigation from the main ship channel of Boston Harbor to Squantum, and the mouth of the Neponset River, will start soon, when experts of the staff of the United States Army engineers make soundings and tests to determine the nature of the filling that must be dredged out if a channel is finally decided upon.

Completion of the project, upon which depends the development of wide areas along Dorchester Bay, is understood to hinge somewhat on the expense and the attitude of the United States Congress when the full report is submitted to Washington, probably this fall. Local business interests are in favor of the proposed channel, as brought out at the hearing some weeks ago, when plans for the development of that territory were outlined before Maj. F. Newcomer, in charge of the local district of the Army Engineers.

MAINE CENTRAL SEEKS TO EXTEND ITS LINES

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—The Maine Central Railroad has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to extend its lines between Bath and Woolwich, Me., by laying tracks on a combination railroad and highway bridge to be constructed by the State across the Kennebec River. The railroad now moves its traffic over the river by ferry.

STATE'S POTATO PRICE INQUIRY INDORSED BY PRODUCE LEADER

(Continued from Page 1)

the headquarters of Maine companies in Boston, and federal agencies, and on their findings recommendations in the report will be based.

Unofficial investigators report that there are large amounts of potatoes in Boston, and that they are being held for higher prices. Should such prove to be the case, the commission will probably issue a strong statement condemning such action, urging the use of substitutes, and the matter might even be sent to the Attorney-General for investigation, although such a contingency is hardly anticipated.

Aid of Housewives Sought to Lower Potato Prices

WORCESTER, Mass., April 14 (AP)—To combat the soaring price of Maine potatoes, for which housewives in Worcester are now paying $1.15 a peck, J. Charles May, president and treasurer of one of the largest wholesale produce houses in Worcester, urges the women of Worcester to refrain from buying potatoes until the southern crop arrives.

"The buying public only can overcome the present high prices," said Mr. May, "because of the grip outside speculators have on the Maine supply. The housewives should use their power by stopping consumption. If they will do this results will begin to show immediately. The wholesalers and retailers are not making expenses on potatoes and we do not expect a new crop before June."

Mr. May further stated that in Boston there are 250 carloads of potatoes worth $750,000 side tracked at this moment to await another boost in price.

HUMANE AND CLEAN FILMS ADVOCATED

American Public Urged to Protest Cruelty Scenes

Elimination from motion pictures of all scenes depicting cruelty or unkindness to animals, or crime, should be immediately called for in response to the invitation of Will H. Hays, president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., to the public to co-operate with his organization in making motion pictures "a constructive force in American life," says Sydney H. Coleman, general manager of the American Humane Association, which is conducting the national observance of "Be Kind to Animals Week," in a general appeal to the public.

Mr. Hays invites every organization and individual interested in public betterment to offer suggestions. Such communications should be addressed to Mr. Hays at 469 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Mr. Coleman says that the public, whether organized or acting individually, should work for the elimination of cruelty and demand better and cleaner films.

Mr. Coleman added:

"We hope that in your letter of protest you will emphasize the statement that one cause of the increase of crime is due to the influence of moving pictures showing acts of cruelty, violence and depravity."

"EL" CONTROL EXTENSION OPPOSED BY MR. SHATTUCK

(Continued from Page 1)

only individual in the entire group engaged in management of the road who is opposed to the policy of immediate action.

What is the purpose of the delay proposed by Mr. Coffin? In my opinion, it is solely to give Mr. Coffin or anyone else an opportunity to introduce next year a plan for public ownership of property which he has advocated for two years, although prior to that time he had joined with his fellow trustees in urging legislative action to enable the trustees to obtain capital necessary for the operation of the road.

"If I were a member of the Ways and Means Committee, and wished to give Mr. Coffin or any one else an opportunity to introduce legislation providing for public ownership, of course I would have voted for delay, for in no other way can he get the matter before the Legislature. But I do not believe in public ownership; I do not want to place before the politicians of this community the fine pickings which would result from public ownership; I insist that this great transportation system, upon which the very life of Metropolitan Boston depends, shall be protected from those who would seek to use it for political purposes. I assert that the policy of public control has been fully tried and has not been found wanting in any respect. It has given the community better transportation than it ever enjoyed under private operation of the road. For these reasons I am opposed to delay, and urge immediate legislative action."

Declining Needs Cited

The declining needs for new capital were explained by Mr. Shattuck:

"The recess committee of 1924 was advised that plant improvements requiring $20,000,000 of new capital would be required in the next 10 years. Upon re-examination of the question last summer, the recess committee of 1925 was advised that, taking into account the current depreciation charges, capital expenditures of $6,000,000 during the next five years would be sufficient to "put the rolling stock, power and shop equipment of the system in first-class condition for handling the present volume of traffic." Every one concerned with the problem has made a large downward revision in original estimates.

"Mr. Winthrop Coffin of the board of trustees, the one member of the board who has had a lifelong experience in public utility management and finance, testified before your committee last month:

"'I have changed my mind since two years ago, and if this were a pure private business undertaking in which I was one of the executive committee I should go very slow on capital expenditures for the next year or two.'

"Since then Mr. Coffin has informed me that he feels more strongly than ever the advisability of a conservative course, and that he believes that for the next two years the Commonwealth should make no further commitment either by an extension of public control or in any other way.

"There are several reasons for this:

"The development of the motor-bus has been rapid. It has already caused the abandonment of about 50 miles of track, and at this time it is impossible to predict the extent to which it will displace the surface trolley. Until the share of the bus in our transportation system can be more accurately foretold, investments in new rolling stock, in surface lines, and in power plant and shops should be made only with the utmost caution.

Finances Are Better

"Furthermore, there has been substantial improvement in the financial situation of the company. The balance sheet contained in the recent report of the trustees for the year ending Dec. 31, 1925, shows that bank loans have been reduced from $5,200,000 on Dec. 31, 1924, to $2,800,000 on Dec. 31, 1925, or by $2,400,000. At the same time it appears that through the depreciation reserve the trustees have been able to do much in the way of renewal and replacement of plant and of rolling stock and other equipment.

"In the years to come it should be possible to do even more through the depreciation reserve. Last year, owing to the small margin of earnings over cost of service, this reserve was cut below the amount estimated as necessary, but this year, with a large margin of earnings and a further increase in the value of depreciable property, there should be an increase in the depreciation reserve. Should this incrase amount to no more than $300,000 a year, from this source alone one-quarter of the improvements called for by the five-year program—for which new capital would otherwise be needed—can be provided.

"By increasing bank loans, for which a low rate of interest is paid, to the former figure of $5,200,000, a further sum could be provided which, with the increased depreciation reserve, would provide two-thirds of the capital called for by the five-year program. In addition, the trustees have a bond-borrowing capacity of about $2,000,000, a large part of which will be needed for capital expenditures incidental to the opening of the Shawmut Branch and not included in the five-year estimate, but part of which may be used for other purposes. If still further funds are needed, cars may be purchased through an equipment trust."

DRY LAW CUTS WELFARE NEED

Society Reports Decrease of 18 Per Cent in Cases Due to Intemperance

Prohibition is proving an increasingly important factor in eliminating dependence and undesirable family conditions, according to the reports of the Family Welfare Society of Boston, an organization whose work brings it into intimate touch with all classes of persons.

Its records show that intemperance as a cause of family need has been cut from 27 per cent of all the society's cases in 1917 to 9 per cent for the last year. For March of 1926, according to the last report of the society, there were but eight cases of intemperance in a total of 179 investigated.

In 1916-17, before prohibition, Stockton Raymond, general secretary of the society, says there were 984 cases due to intemperance, or 27 per cent. In 1917-18, or the first year of the war, there were 627 intemperance cases, or 18 per cent of the total number handled. In 1918-19 there were 347 cases, or 10 per cent of the total.

In 1919-20, or the first full year of prohibition, there were but 71 cases, or but 2 per cent of the total. In 1920-21 there were 7' cases or 2 per cent of the total number of cases aided. In 1921-22 there were 174 cases or 4 per cent. In the year 1922-23 the society aided 278 cases due to intoxicants or 8 per cent of the entire work, while the percentage remained at 2 per cent for 1923-24 when 270 cases were handled. In the last year, or 1924-25, the society assisted 368 cases in which intoxicants were considered the main actuating cause, or 9 per cent.

That more strict enforcement of prohibition would prove of great financial benefit to the society of which John F. Moors is president is admitted by the officials, for it would release more money for application to other cases in which intemperance played no part. The society is even now asking for $20,000 as a special donation to permit the carrying on of the work without curtailment. Unemployment the last month became second in the record of causes for application for aid.

YALE APPOINTMENTS TO FACULTY ANNOUNCED

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 14 (Special)—V. A. C. Henmon, Ph. D., director of the School of Education at the University of Wisconsin, has accepted an appointment as professor of educational psychology at Yale University.

Other Yale appointments include Edwin A. Park, assistant professor of architecture, and Leon A. Tulin, Ph. D., assistant professor of law; and seven promotions: Harold S. Burr, Ph. D., associate professor of anatomy; Chester R. Longwell, Ph. D., associate professor of geology; Hubert M. Turner, associate professor of electrical engineering; Paul D. Evans, Ph. D., and Erwin R. Goodenough, D. Phil., assistant professors of history; Erwin B. Kelsey, Ph. D., assistant professor of chemistry, and Winthrop M. Phelps, M. D., assistant professor of orthopedics.

3000 PINE TREES PLANTED

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif., April 7 (Special Correspondence) — The largest single planting of trees in the San Bernardino Mountains in 10 years was made recently when officials of the United States Department of Forestry and Boy Scouts planted 3000 western yellow pine seedlings on the crest of the San Bernardino Mountains southeast of Lake Arrowhead.

George W. Coleman Haled Before Bar of the "State of Indignation"

Conspiracy and Other Charges in Case Which Will Be Given Mock Trial With Assurance Defendants Will Be Found Guilty, in Fair and Impartial Manner

This evening the Ford Hall Forum turns the page upon the close of its nineteenth season. The page will be turned with humor, for humor never has been lacking from the pages of Ford Hall. Warrants have been issued, men and women summoned to appear at a mock trial generally heralded to establish the veracity of the assertion that "George W. Coleman and the Ford Hall Forum are a menace to the existing order of society and that they are in conspiracy to overturn the Government."

George E. Roewer, attorney-general for the "State of Indignation," will handle the prosecution. Mrs. Elizabeth Glendower Evans, Dr. Harold Marshall and Prof. David G. Vaughan, known well for their zeal in preserving the highest ideals of the Nation, will lend assistance and the witnesses for the defense, representative of four racial and religious groups in Boston, will be Rabbi Harry Levi, Mrs. Mathilda G. Sullivan, Dr. DeWitt G. Wilcox and Butler R. Wilson.

Russell Cook is assigned as "musical expert for the defense." The arch conspirator, George W. Coleman, will have opportunity, moreover, to defend himself. The judge, who will permit only such evidence as will be compatible with the mood he happens to be in this evening, and the amount of dessert he has been permitted to consume at the banquet preceding the trial, is R. L. Lurie, who, members of the committee say, "may be depended upon to find the defendants guilty in a most fair and impartial manner."

Modest Gathering

In 1908 a modest gathering of folk sought meeting place for an open forum where vital questions of the times could be freely discussed. A proportion of that gathering was foreign-born. Great stories, entitled to be called sagas of youth from Bavaria and Russia, from Italy and France and the Norse countries, have unfolded under the aegis of the Ford Hall Forum. The modest gathering developed into a great incorporated organization of approximately 2000 people, more than enough to tax the accommodations of Ford Hall Sunday evening after Sunday evening through the season.

Great men brought their messages to Ford Hall upon these Sunday evenings, aware that here, upon the crest of Boston's Beacon Hill was an opportunity that bore reminiscent characteristics of classic forums and where youth especially was waiting, earnestly and with open, keen appreciations, to learn of avenues of contemporary opportunity they might traverse to make themselves of service in the vast mosaic of modern political, social and economic conditions.

George W. Coleman was from the first the speaking touchstone of the forum his zeal for giving the people a place where they might speak and hear provided. He had borrowed inspiration from Charles Sprague Smith of the People's Institute, New York, the man who struck out, at Cooper Union there, the Sunday night experiment upon which, later, the Ford Hall meetings were to be modeled. Mr. Coleman was president at that time of the splendid body of laymen known as the Boston Baptist Social Union. It controlled, by will of Daniel Sharp Ford, formerly publisher of the Youth's Companion, the magnificent building on Beacon Hill in one portion of which is the audience chamber used subsequently by the Forum.

There was, too, at the disposal of the Union, a considerable income set aside by Mr. Ford to be used, as the Union should see fit, "to soften the inevitable conflict" already clear to his keen insight between the opposed forces of Capital and Labor. The way, it seemed, should be opened to a reproduction in Boston of such meetings as were being held at Cooper Union in New York.

Use of Ford Hall

Early in 1908 Mr. Coleman succeeded in procuring from the union's committee on Christian work a few hundred dollars and the use of Ford Hall upon six successive Sunday evenings. He would try his idea. There were obstacles. No great work would be worth successful accomplishment without them. Henry Abrahams, "rally round Henry," as they spoke of him in labor circles, was to speak at that first meeting. The address is another story. It had grandeur, and it appealed to all that is idealistic in human nature. There were four other addresses delivered in that first season. Upon "The Democratic Gospel," the "Relation of Modern Christian Life to the Social Problem." The speakers were all preachers. Advertisements withheld their titles. They spoke as people speaking to people, irrespective of creed or profession.

From that time forward the Ford Hall Forum became a growing factor in the pattern of its neighborhood. Nor is it right to restrict its influence to the neighborhood of Boston, for, save its friend, the Cooper Union, perhaps it is not possible to compute its influence, its inspiration to other forums that have been formed throughout the United States, and to measure the effect of its cumulative stimuli upon the conditions of modern life which its ambition and fundamental aim strengthened and developed.

There have been certain big nights in the history of these years. In January, 1909, Keir Hardie spoke on "Recent Reforms Accomplished by the British Labor Party," and 1400 people were turned away. Dr. Frederic van Eeden, Prof. William Salter and others have woven brilliant threads into the great tapestry of Ford Hall.

The audiences have been distributed between the extraordinarily informed and a large proportion of those who have lost touch with every form of organized religion. Yet one man has said, "After five years at Ford Hall, I am more sure than ever before that man is incurably religious." Men have brought, with the noble unselfishness of which clergymen and laymen alike are capable, an immense influence for religious uplift to Ford Hall. Wonderful prayers have been offered there. If it be true, as the poet has written, that "Prayer is the soul's sincere desire, uttered or unexpressed," every Ford Hall meeting is a prayer meeting. For the people who make up this audience all care tremendously that the Kingdom of Heaven should speedily come on earth.

FILMS TO EDUCATE PUBLIC ABOUT WOOL

Idaho Growers to Depict Every Phase of Industry

POCATELLO, Idaho, April 7 (Special Correspondence)—The executive committee of the Idaho Woolgrowers' Association at a meeting in Pocatello indorsed a plan for local wool pools, of which there will be approximately 20 this year in Idaho. These will be arranged especially for the benefit of the small owner.

In line with better marketing methods planned by the committee motion picture films of the sheep industry will be exhibited in both the producing and consuming sections.

Every operation will be pictured—shearing, ranging of sheep during the grazing period, marketing of wool in the spring and of the lambs in the fall and the practices followed in caring for the flocks during the winter months.

The committee also plans to have these films depict range management and grazing of flocks in the national forests, a practice which flockmasters contend reduces the fire hazard.

The 1927 convention of the Idaho Woolgrowers' Association will be held in Weiser on Jan. 10 and the date of the ram sale was set for Aug. 23.

MINING PROSPEROUS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 9 (Special Correspondence) — Addressing the Vancouver Canadian Club, Robert Bruce, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, drew attention to the fact that at the present time the mining industry of this Province is paying out $1,000,000 a week in wages and supplies. This represents 90 per cent of the returns of the mines, the remaining 10 per cent being paid out in dividends.

Mr. Bruce declared that mining in British Columbia had never been upon such a sound basis, for which there are three outstanding reasons. "First," he said, "we now have trained engineers, geologists and operators, the day of the old-fashioned prospector being gone forever. Second, we have proper machinery, facilitating the handling of the ore, and good roads. Third, the value of some metals has doubled."

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THOS. G. MASARYK FORESEES PEACE

Czech President Believes War Banned for Perhaps a Century

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, March 12 (Special Correspondence)—There will never be another great European conflict. Thomas G. Masaryk, President of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, is inclined to this opinion, as expressed to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in an interview.

The question wac approached in this way. President Masaryk remarked there had been peace in Europe from the time of the Franco-Prussian War, 1870, until the outbreak of the last war, 1914. This was a matter of 44 years. He believed peace in Europe to be assured today for a period twice as long as these 44 years. He was then pressed for answer: If peace lasted 88 years in Europe, might it not be expected that it would last even longer and so for all time? The President assented.

United States of Europe

Regarding such a solution for Europe as is suggested by the proposals of a United States of Europe or of a Pan-Europe, President Masaryk spoke guardedly. He replied:

I say, give as much encouragement as possible to all such plans; they are in the right direction. It must be remembered that the idealists, after all, won the war. Who could have conceived in 1913 the changes which were effected in the map of Europe in less than a decade? The so-called impossible dreams of idealists often embody ideas which prove to be realizable long before the world generally admitted them as practicable.

We said that there would probably never again be a widespread European conflagration. I hardly suppose, however, that the time will pass without minor fighting, but it will not disturb the peace of Europe as a whole. And there is no danger for Europe in Russia. Bolshevism will change, and it will take Russia at least 50 years to recover. As to Asia, and what the position will be of Asia to Europe in 50 or 100 years, of that I cannot speak.

No Pan-Slav Movement

Western states need in no wise speculate as to a fresh Pan-Slav movement. It does not exist. Before the war, there was a common desire of the Slav peoples in Europe to be free of the various restraining yokes. Their freedom is today achieved, and the bond remaining is rather moral, as nations having a common heritage of original tongue and race. It is a natural feeling, but it has no unusual political significance. Down in the Balkans, it is a possibility that there will come one day a union of Bulgaria and Jugoslavia. Such a strong, united Slav state would be a considerable factor for peace in that region of Europe I mentioned in my book (The World Revolution, which has just appeared) working in 1913 for a rapprochement between these two countries.

In Czechoslovakia, you raise the question as to whether it is true that one day we would be prepared to hand over Ruthenia (the most eastern province of Czechoslovakia and inhabited mostly by Ukraine Russians) to Ukraine, should its territory one day touch ours. The problem is necessarily a delicate one. At present we are busy giving this peasant nation the educational and other advantages which they lacked during the centuries passed under Hungarian domination. It is better for us and for the Ruthenians that they have joined with us.

Improvement in Relations

The recent arbitration treaty between Czechoslovakia and Austria the President held to mean no more than an improvement in the relations of the two countries equally favorable to both. Discussion of this led up to the problem of Austria's efforts to join Germany—"Anschluss an Deutschland." He said:

The three imperialistic colossi of Europe of before the war: Prussian Germany, Hapsburg Austria, and Russia, have passed; but it is impossible soon to forget how heavy was the weight of the yokes they forced us and other small races to bear. We are determined there shall be no re-creation of such misused power. From that standpoint we look upon the question of "Anschluss."

I am convinced, however, that Austria is better off for its own sake, and even in the interest of Germany to remain as a Republic independent of Germany rather than to be joined to Germany. One might well ask why there was no movement for Anschluss during the thousand years preceding the close of the last war? That a union was not consummated during this time shows the attraction of Austria to Germany today to be artificial. Austria can exist by itself, and has an important work to fulfill as a center of culture not only in the Danube Valley but also with respect to what it can give Germany. Austria and Germany have both much in common and much which can be exchanged, and they will both profit most by remaining politically distinct the one from the other.

No Egyptian Trip

The President has given up the thought of traveling to Egypt, as was planned for him for this spring. It is understood from other sources that the inner political situation in Czechoslovakia rendered such an absence at this time unwise. He said he would like very much to visit the United States again, but he regretted that at the moment it did not appear feasible. In 1927 there is to be the regular election of the President of the Czechoslovak Republic.

The assumption which has appeared so often in the foreign press that President Masaryk was elected "for life" is inaccurate. The Constitution says a President can be elected only once to succeed himself, but in the case of President Masaryk an exception was made, so that it might be possible for him, if elected, to succeed himself more than once. "As the term of office is seven years, this would mean, at my present age, 'for life.'"

Seven Full Years

The seven years which end in 1927 have been for President Masaryk seven full years. Nominally, a President of Czechoslovakia is supposed to be merely the dignified figurehead which he is, for example, in Austria and in France. President Masaryk had, however, too much to do with the foundation of the Republic to be able to retire suddenly to an honorable but inconspicuous post. He is now extremely powerful politically, and he has for this reason many political opponents who are working against his re-election and for his replacement by a man without political color. What the President will do in 1927 he would not disclose to the Monitor representative, except to admit the possibility that he might not seek or accept re-election.

Few men in history have played such great rôles as that which it has been the privilege of President Masaryk to play. He is the George Washington of Czechoslovakia. President Masaryk's life work of freeing the Czechoslovak peoples has happily been crowned with a success the extent of which he himself probably never dared hope for.

It would seem to the impartial observer that this man deserves more from his country than that he be allowed longer to stand as the target for petty political antagonisms. The country will be none the worse off for his retirement, and he can never lose among his own people, among the nations of Europe, and throughout the world that respect for his intelligence, honesty and unswerving devotion to his cause, which he has so deservedly earned. The consolidation of Czechoslovakia is an accomplished fact.

That this is so is due principally to Thomas G. Masaryk, but now that stability is assured, the burden of directing the state might well be borne—even if less efficiently at first—by other men. No man can dispute the vacation to which this Washington of Czechoslovakia is entitled.

PERSONNEL WORK STARTED AT YALE

Several Departments of University Co-operate

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 14 (Special)—A co-operative study in personnel management has been begun at Yale by several of the departments of the university, according to a report to the Personnel Research Federation. These departments are working together to train students in the problems presented to industrial executives today.

Courses dealing with the background of personnel work are given by Professors Edgar S. Furniss and Jerome Davis. These cover labor problems, Socialism and social reform, and the ethical aspects of labor problems. Prof. Hudson B. Hastings teaches personnel management.

"The purpose of the course in personnel management is to acquaint the student with the numerous phases of personnel activity, and to stimulate his interest in the subject by presenting specific policies pursued by industrial concerns throughout the country," the report states. "As a further means of placing the undergraduates in close touch with developments in this, as well as other phases of management, the first student branch of the American Management Association has been organized."

FINANCIER KNOWS NO BASEBALL

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 14 (AP)—John D. Rockefeller Jr. does not understand baseball and does not play golf. Mr. Rockefeller, here in the interests of the Phi Beta Kappa $1,000,000 endowment fund, said he knew "nothing of baseball" because "I never go to the games." Horseback riding and squash tennis furnish his chief diversions, he said. He deplored the materialism of the day and said he felt the "need of the age was spiritual."

You Can Go Straight Ahead on Province Court Steps Now

Purchase of Former Shoe Shine Parlor Proprietor Solves Problem That Furrowed Brows of Earlier Generations

Hereafter pedestrians desiring to reach Bosworth Street from Province Court will be enabled to traverse a straight flight of steps instead of having to select a right or left angle turn half way up, a task which certain historic memorabilia tells us has not always been easy although it has sometimes been distinctly fraught with amusement.

Paul Carbone, who was formerly proprietor of a shoe shine parlor in School Street, recently purchased the old house in Bosworth Street to the north of the Province Court steps. His purchase gave him ownership of territory extending clear to the middle of Bosworth Street. He began to consider how he could add to the utility of the holding.

He could put a small shop below the sidewalk level, beside the steps, but the angle in the steps would interfere with the ceiling of the shop. Perhaps, now, the angle could be removed by straightening the steps, a shop could be built, revenue could be increased and the whole proceedings would not detract a shade from the quaint picturesqueness of the property.

Mr. Carbone has an affection for the history of the Province Court-Bosworth Street neighborhood; has had it for years. Perhaps he would not willingly make a change in the steps which would mar the old flavor, even to add revenue.

No Objection to Turning

He had no particular objection to the turn in the middle of the flight, but perhaps, after all, it was not well to refrain from changing it to a straight flight when it would not damage the appearance of the steps. For this is a day of direct, practical methods and it is better to go straight up a flight a steps than to make a turn midway.

Thus does the custom of a century pass. Men in an earlier Boston who used to frequent the neighborhood made jokes about what actuated their selecting the left or the right hand turn as they traversed the steps. One man used to go to the left if it showered. Another, a literary man, went to the right if he had received a goodly check for an essay in the morning's mail. Still another went to the left as penance for having forgotten to fetch with him from home the umbrella his wife told him wanted skillful mending, or some similar errand. Still others, never knowing quite why, variously chose the right or the left to the amusement of shopkeepers in the neighborhood who found it a pastime on slack days to watch, as upon a stage, which way, so to speak, the cat would jump.

Once a Publishing House

The old house Mr. Carbone has purchased was once the home of the Banner of Light, the publication of a religious sect. It shared, with three others, occupation of the territory between the head of the steps and the middle of Bosworth Street. The portion between Chapman Place and Tremont Street belonged, and still belongs, to the city. When Province Street was widened it was contemplated that Bosworth Street might eventually be graded down, like Bromfield Street, to the level of Province Street, and that thus the old steps which, across a century, had remained as characteristic as any among the landmarks of the neighborhood, might be abolished. Sentiment in many quarters intervened to fuse with various practical factors and saved the steps.

So, when Mr. Carbone came to rebuild he broadened his sidewalk to the middle of the street in order to keep automobiles away from his doorstep. Then he thought that there could be a shop beneath the sidewalk which would bring in additional revenue and, as well, add a quaint touch in keeping with the ancient atmosphere of the neighborhood which he wished to preserve.

Steps Cut in Two

It was the underground shop which abolished the sharp turn half way up the stairs. The steps at the angle were cut in two and rearranged so that the pedestrian may run, if he pleases, from top to bottom without a turn. It is a modern convenience, to be sure, and happily seems not to have marred the original quaintness of the steps.

The ancient iron fence and archway over the steps may have stood originally before the solemn door of Province House, home of the Royal Governors on Washington Street before the Revolution, but the glory that was theirs in the older days has been dimmed and their refurbishing, and the replacement of one of the old-fashioned street lanterns which used to hang over the gateway is a matter of useful thought for some group or individual interested in the preservation of the original characteristic charm of the little locality.

NEW RAINBOW GROUP TO BE INSTITUTED

Roslindale to Have Chapter of Girls' Order

Sponsored by Roslindale Chapter No. 104, Order of Eastern Star, a new assembly of the Order of Rainbow for Girls has been organized, to be known as Roslindale Assembly, No. 16, which will be instituted Friday afternoon in the Roslindale Masonic Temple. Officers will be installed in the evening with West Medford Assembly officers assisting. Members of the Masonic bodies meeting in that temple and the Eastern Star are planning to attend.

Growth of the Order of Rainbow in Massachusetts has been rapid and there are now about 20 assemblies including those that have been organized but not instituted. The organization is open to girls between 13 and 18 years old, of Masonic and Eastern Star affiliation, and teaches patriotism, love of home, defense of public schools, and the highest constructive ideals for making and shaping American character. Mrs. Lulu H. Gobrecht is Supreme Deputy of the order.

Applications for the degrees will be received by the new assembly, Friday night, it being the first regular meeting of the organization. Monthly meetings are to be held in the Masonic Apartments, and initiatory work is expected to start at the May meeting. The advisory committee appointed by the Worthy Matron of Roslindale Chapter of the Eastern Star, preliminary to organization of the new assembly follows: Mrs. Gertrude M. Riedell, Mrs. Catherine C. Muir, Mrs. Minnie E. Ramsay, Mrs. Ruth M. Noyes, Mrs. Annabelle G. Cass, Norman B. Ramsay, and Otto E. Buttner.

This committee became the Advisory Board, Mrs. Riedell being elected mother adviser; Mrs. Muir, secretary; Mrs. Noyes, treasurer; Mr. Buttner, master of ceremonies; Mrs. Ada C. Graves, mistress of ceremonies; Mrs. Elizabeth Kiessling, organist, and Mrs. Cass, choir leader.

First officers of Roslindale Assembly, who will be installed by Mrs. Gobrecht, follow: Miss Evelyn Ramsay, Worthy Advisor; Miss Helen Walker, Worthy Associate Advisor; Miss Thomasine E. Bowers, Charity; Miss Edith E. Langill, Hope; Miss Avery Greener, Faith; Miss Marion Goudie, Recorder; Miss Edith Gould, Treasurer; Miss Charlotte Higgins, Chaplain; Miss Marguerite Beigbedre, Organist; Miss Muriel Ricker, Choir Director; Miss Thelma Vary, Love; Miss Gertrude Johnson, Religion; Miss Laura Moulton, Nature; Miss Maud Grant, Immortality; Miss Ruth Beardsley, Fidelity; Miss Christene Baker, Patriotism; Miss Grace Vivian, Service; Miss Marjorie Rosemere, Confidential Observer, and Miss Gertrude Banes, Outer Observer.

EMERGENCY BOARD URGED FOR BOSTON

Formation of a Metropolitan Committee on Emergencies, to work out in advance a basic plan of action for protection, control and relief in case of any public catastrophe, is recommended by the directors of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who voted to urge Governor Fuller to organize such a committee, it was announced today. The plan of the chamber is to co-ordinate the different interests under control of the proposed committee.

Installation of seismographs at a dozen widely separated localities throughout New England and New York was also recommended by the directors who voted to bring the proposal to attention of the Federal Government. The vote of the directors also recommended that more detailed surveys be made of the submarine contours beneath the Gulf of Maine and the Bay of Fundy, and that the geographical study of the regions in which earthquakes might originate be continued by the Government.

PRISON ROAD WORKERS TO BE PAID $1.75 DAY

AUGUSTA, Me., April 14 (AP)—The state highway commission will pay $1.75 per day of nine hours for the labor of each inmate of the state prison to be employed in the construction of two miles of state highway between West Rockport and Union.

This price will be subject to revision, Paul D. Sargent, chief engineer of the commission, wrote to Henry H. Hastings of Bethel, chairman of the state prison commission. "There shall be a minimum crew of 25," he added. "Thirty-five or 40 men would be preferable. The work will be started by the first of June, and if the experiment works out successfully, it is possible that more than two miles of road will be constructed."

GIRL SCOUTS' DIRECTOR FOR BOSTON IS NAMED

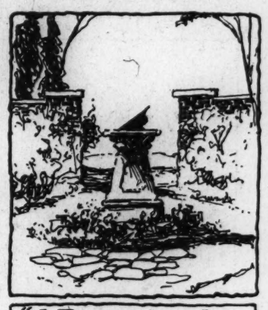
NORTHAMPTON, Mass., April 14 (Special)—Miss Edith Sinnett of Springfield, for the last few years western Massachusetts director of Girl Scouts, has accepted a similar position as director of the metropolitan district, which includes Boston and its suburbs, according to an announcement made at the annual meeting of Western Massachusetts Council of Girl Scouts here.

Miss Sinnett will go to Boston in the fall, and her place in Springfield will be taken by Miss Ida M. Smith, her assistant. Officers of the Western Massachusetts Council elected are: Commissioner, Miss Clara H. Phillips of Springfield; treasurer, Mrs. Dan Loomis of Springfield; secretary, Mrs. John B. Knight of Chicopee; first deputy commissioner, Miss Katherine Lane of Springfield; second deputy commissioner, Miss A. U. Galbraith of Easthampton.

MOHAWK TRAIL OPEN TO MOTOR TRAFFIC

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., April 14 (Special)—At noon today the Mohawk Trail was open to automobile traffic again after the long blockade of winter snow. A crew of workmen last night completed digging out a drift 15 feet deep and 2000 feet long, opening a roadway eight feet wide between Hairpin Turn and the Western Summit, with several turnouts.

H. J. Crandall of Holyoke has driven over the trail from Charlemont in his automobile, but highway officials warn that it is still advisable to use chains because of the slushy condition of the roadway.



Boise, Ida.
Special Correspondence

IN THE pioneering days in a middle western state a party was being given in the home of one of the newly elected county officials for the young folks. The house was gay with decorations and the young girls were prettily dressed—all except one, who found herself a guest most ill at ease.

She realized that her garments were unbecoming, although they were the result of the loving efforts of a busy mother. Self-consciousness made her shy and unable to express even the good which she knew.

At the close of an evening of games in which she had had little part, she lingered below when the other girls retired to an upper room for their wraps because she did not want to claim her coat and hat in their presence. When she at last ascended the stairs the very thing she dreaded was taking place—some of the more thoughtless girls were holding up her wraps to the ridicule and amusement of the others.

She stepped inside the open door of a closet and stood there with bowed head and praying, "O God, make me brave and kind," when a gentleman, the county superintendent of schools, came up the stairs. He looked at the girl with understanding eyes, then into the adjoining room where his own daughter was one of the offenders.

He spoke gently to the unhappy girl and, taking her by the hand, led her into the room, saying, "I want to tell you about this little girl. She walks 1½ miles to school and helps her mother with the household duties, and in a recent examination in her school received the highest markings of any one in that district."

The girl remembers nothing of the rest of the evening, but out of that hour of agony she was lifted and then and there was formed a resolution to make her life worth while. Years have passed and the girl, grown to useful womanhood, holds an important position in her community.

How often the lessons gained by that evening's experience have been of value to her in her chosen life's work and how often her heart goes out in loving gratitude to the kindly man who saw her need and supplied it out of an understanding heart.

Daytona Beach, Fla.
Special Correspondence

EVERY year it is the custom of the juniors of the high school to give the seniors a "prom," which is looked forward to with a great deal of pleasure. This year under the direction of the head of the English department they prepared a play, the proceeds from which were to be used for the "prom."

Two days before the play was to be given the English teacher's son, Marion, a pupil in the high school, was sent to the hospital.

The juniors gave the play, which netted them $300. As the schoolmate seemed obliged to stay at the hospital an indefinite period, they called a meeting, asking the seniors if they would be willing to give up the dance as they wanted to give the money to Marion. This they decided to do. And as it was near St. Valentine's Day, they sent it to him in the form of a valentine.

MANE CHIEF JUSTICE TO LECTURE AT B. U.

Chief Justice Scott Wilson of the Maine Supreme Court will deliver a series of six lectures before students of the Boston University School of Law on "Legal Ethics" during the next three weeks, Homer Albers, dean of the school, announced today.

The first two lectures will be on Thursday and Friday of this week, April 15 and 16, at 12:15 on Thursday and at 11:15 on Friday. Dates for the other lectures have not as yet been arranged.

PUBLIC BEQUESTS MADE

NORTHFIELD, Vt., April 14 (AP)—St. Mary's Episcopal Church of this town and the Northfield Odd Fellows received $2000 and $1000 respectively in bequests under the will of Mrs. Melissa Andrews. The Rebekahs were given $500, and Gill Odd Fellows' Home, Ludlow, $1000.

HAMPDEN COUNTY WOMEN NOMINATE

HOLYOKE, Mass., April 14 (Special)—Mrs. A. A. Packard of Springfield was nominated for the presidency of the Hampden County Women's Club in the Hotel Nonotuck yesterday afternoon. A list of officers was prepared by the nominating committee to come up for election at the May meeting of the organization.

H. O. Cook, chief state forester, discussed forestry in its economic relation to the community. His address was especially notable because of the club's plan to help establish a district forest. Camille Galarneau, assistant state forester, also spoke on forestry.

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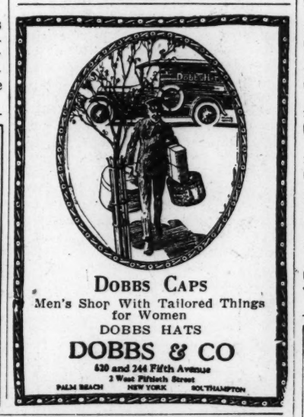

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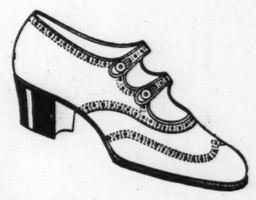

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LOAN CALLED A BOON TO GREECE

Drachma Rises 20 Points, and Great Benefit to Nation Is Predicted

ATHENS, March 28 (Special Correspondence)—The news that the Pangalos Cabinet had decided to float an internal forced loan of 1,250,000,000 drachmas was received with great surprise, and had it not been for the dictatorship it would have been probable that grave disturbances would have resulted. The financial market was stunned at the measure and the peasantry and rural population were deeply affected, as this category of people are accustomed to accumulate their fortunes in the form of paper drachmas, keeping them in their homes at the bottom of jars and boxes, savings banks being almost unknown to them. The loan ordinance stated that all the deposits in the banks were immune.

A decree issued immediately following the aforesaid Cabinet Council stipulated that the whole population in Greece, irrespective of race and nationality, was forced to loan to the Government one-fourth of their fortune in drachma paper currency at 6 per cent interest, to be amortized in 20 years. The bank notes were cut into two unequal parts, the three-fourths remaining in the hands of the owner and the one-fourth going to the Treasury, against which new bank notes are to be issued. Great Britain and other countries have already protested against the decree being applied to foreigners.

A Striking Success

Governmental circles claim that this daring financial measure has already been crowned with striking success. One of the chief aims of the loan is to rehabilitate the drachma, which had greatly fallen in purchasing power. Since the launching of the forced loan, the drachma has gained some 20 points. Greek competent circles believe that this appreciation is not psychological but natural, provoked by the wholesome financial policy of the Pangalos Government, and that it will be followed up by further improvement until it reaches a limit of consolidation. The Greek fiduciary inflation is estimated to be 5,000,000,000 drachmas, and the forced loan represents a fourth part of it, and it is hoped that the drachma will ameliorate to an extent proportionate to the contracted loan.

Opposition circles are, however, very pessimistic, and think that this success of Pangalos is illusive and will be quickly followed by a reaction. The loan, they say, has nothing in itself to help forward the rehabilitation of the country as was claimed by General Pangalos. The whole sum, they contend, is entering the pocket of the National Bank to cover the floating debt of the Government.

Development of Country Aided

In response General Pangalos answers that on account of this unsecured debt the National Bank had found its ability to grant credits alarmingly curtailed, whereas now it will regain its power to make large credits to enterprises proposing to develop the resources of the country.

According to confessions made publicly by General Pangalos the Treasury was lately facing certain bankruptcy. Various measures were contemplated to ward off the mishap but none were considered as practicable. A foreign loan was not possible and an internal voluntary loan was far from being hopeful.

In the course of the year 1925 General Pangalos had placed enormous orders with foreign firms, mostly for war material. These liabilities had to be faithfully met and the treasury bonds which were due in the present month to be redeemed in order to uphold the prestige of the Government. Under these difficult circumstances three alternatives were placed before him, taxation, inflation, and a forced loan. The latter was chosen as the surest course, the first two being considered as ruinous in view of national basic interests, as they would inevitably result in the depreciation of the drachma and in a rise in prices which would consequently cause intense discontent, especially among the poorer classes and aid in the growth of Bolshevist tendencies, against which the Government of Pangalos was determined to fight.

STETTIN TO GET BIG AIRDROME

Maritime Depot Will Form Point of Departure for Northern Cities

BERLIN, March 27 (Special Correspondence)—Aviation is making rapid strides in Germany as a means of transport and quite a number of excellent new airdromes are now in use, such as those at Tempelhof, near Berlin, Devau near Königsberg and Fuhlsbuettel near Hamburg. Having completed these land stations, the Germans are now about to establish a number of up-to-date maritime airdromes. It is generally anticipated that with the developments that will take place in aviation in the coming year maritime aviation will become an important factor in passenger traffic.

The "high-seas hydroplane" of the Dornier Wal and the new Rohrbach types will, it is thought, be much better to cover the routes laid down for them when there is a light fog and low-lying strata of clouds than land planes could do under similar circumstances.

The first town in Germany to resolve to build a really up-to-date maritime airdrome on a grand scale is Stettin. This town will henceforth serve as the starting-place for seaplanes traveling to Stockholm, Helsingfors, and Leningrad. In order to connect up this maritime service with the land planes coming from Berlin, a big landplane airdrome is to be constructed at Stettin simultaneously with the maritime airdrome.

For the purpose of the combined sea and land aviation service the Airdrome Administration at Stettin has chosen a site on the Dammscher See midway between Stettin and Altdamn. The projected airdrome measures about 2 kilometers each way, and the level of the whole of this area is at present being raised by two meters by the addition of artificial soil. By next summer it is also hoped that operations will be far enough advanced to begin building the hangars to serve the maritime planes flying from Stettin to Swinemuende, Berlin and Stralsund.

Other extensive buildings are also to be erected, including a wireless station, a meteorological observatory and buildings for the customs and for the police. In order to make the Dammscher See suitable for the draft of the hydroplanes, the southern end of this lake is being dredged and other regulative measures are being adopted. The whole scheme will, it is estimated, cost about 7,000,000 marks.

SIOUX CHIEF GREETS MAYOR OF DRESDEN

DRESDEN, March 27 (Special Correspondence)—For the first time since the war the American flag was recently carried in procession through the streets of Dresden. The occasion was a formal visit made to Oberbürgermeister Blueher by a group of 20 Sioux Indians, headed by their venerable chief, Black Horn. These Indians, greeting the Lord Mayor in the name of the people of the United States, presented a peace pipe and pouch of Sioux workmanship. The Mayor expressed the hope that good relations might continue to exist between the German and American nations.

On behalf of a group of Argentine riders who are also appearing in the circus, Lieut. Cesare Sesso, the musical director, then spoke brief greetings, which were returned by the Mayor. At the conclusion of the ceremony, a luncheon in the Ratskeller was tendered to the press and local officials, Chief Black Horn being the guest of honor.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS UNITE

Object of Confederation to Organize Permanent Links of Amity

PARIS, March 28 (Special Correspondence)—The students of the world are learning to unite. Recently the executive committee of the International Confederation of Students met at Bordeaux. Great manifestations were organized, and it is especially to be noted that the French students cheered the German representatives. The committee was chiefly occupied with the nomination of a permanent delegate to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. with the admission of the German Federation of Students, with reports concerning the relations of the Students of North and South America with the Confederation. (Students of Latin races of South America residing in Europe become associate members). It was decided that any language might be employed, but that the official language of documents issued by the Confederation should be French.

Some account of International Confederation of Students was given by its founder, Jean Gérard. M Gérard declared that the aim of the confederation was not only to organize permanent links between the students of diverse nations but also to establish bonds of esteem and amity between all the members of the jeunesse universitaire, and to tackle efficiently international questions relating to superior teaching, and to the intellectual as well as material life of the students.

Strick Neutrality

"We have understood," he said, "that the success of our enterprise depends essentially on the absolute respect of a strict neutrality in all questions touching politics or religion, and we have insisted that our action should be entirely independent of any political party and any religious confession."

The Confederation is a realization of the students' wishes in the university domain. Its activity is clearly co-operative. The results already obtained show that it is following the right path. The creation of national unions has facilitated the contact between students of different nationalities and "this contact has helped us in our task."

"Having defined our aims we have tried to establish the Confederation on a solid basis. It is on the unions nationales that the edifice reposes, and we have endeavored to make these unions strong and powerful. On their vitality depended the prosperity of the Confederation. The national unions have constituted permanent bureaus with a department of foreign affairs. Thus their work is continuous, and they remain in constant contact with our office central, which is the organism of coordination. The permanent bureaus are extremely useful and they have rapidly furnished the members of the national unions with immediate advantages."

Pivot of Confederation

But if the unions are the essential basis of the Confederation, the office central is its pivot. The future of the Confederation depends upon its effective work. The field of action of the Confederation is divided as follows: Relations of the Confederation, of the national unions, of the regional association of students; development of intellectual relations; university questions; mutual help in the university; university sports.

The Confederation is now well equipped to succeed in the task it has set itself to do. The national unions, following its counsels, have sought the official recognition of their governments. The Confederation has taken up its position regarding the Commission of Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations. Both these organizations work toward the same goal. They both consider that the three chief aspects of the co-operation between universities are: the exchange of students, the exchange of professors, the equivalency of studies and their sanctions. Their collaboration is therefore not only desirable but necessary.

Aid to Studies

In 1919 at Strasburg and in 1921 at Prague the Confederation, convinced of the powerful aid which a unification—or even a simplification—of the methods employed would bring to studies in all countries, demanded that the National Unions approach their respective academical councils with regard to those problems.

The Commission of Intellectual Co-operation, urged by the representatives of the Confederation, decided that the International Institute should create a section of university information, charged with the gathering of all the documentation relating to the universities and their programs. But that is only part of the Confederation's desiderata. It wants more. It holds that the office central might well constitute the student section of the existing Département International de Renseignements Universitaires.

Since the foundation of the International Confederation of Students a powerful movement of intellectual organization has transformed the university world. The Confederation has co-ordinated and harmonized this movement among the students. It is now represented everywhere where it ought to be represented. It has taken in modern society a place which must be recognized.

Russian Government Collecting Folk Lore for Permanent Record

"Singer" of Songs Which Are More Sparkling Than Crown Jewels, Shirokihk Comes to Moscow

Shirokihk, Singer of Russian Folk-Songs.

IN ANOTHER five years, Anatolie Lunacharsky, or whoever comes after him as Soviet Commissar of Education, will probably publish a book that might easily have for title "Ten Thousand and One Nights." Since the early days of the revolution, one of the minor bureaus of the Department of Education in Moscow has been zealously making records of the folk songs—bilibin—and folk stories of the peasants of Russia in all parts of the country. In some cases, trained transcribers have made long journeys into remote villages and there taken down the stories. In special cases, where, for example, a particular bilibin singer has a repertory of hundreds of songs and stories, the National Government has provided the railway ticket and hospitality in Moscow, and the peasant singer has come to Moscow and a music transcriber and a words transcriber have made the records. The songs and stories are being collected in upward of 30 languages—Georgian, Ukrainian, and others—and will probably not be available in print for many years.

"The Government behaves two-handedly," said a young intellectual in Moscow. "With one hand their teachers are being sent to pounce on the villages and teach them nothing but facts, to cast out superstition, and still the people's fancy for old mystical things; and with the other hand, the Communist Government is making the most complete and tenderly appreciative record of the old folk ways and folk arts. Anthropologists and poets as well will regard the collection of these tales and songs as a national Russian treasure worth more than all the crown jewels."

Shirokihk Calls on American Lady

My own first acquaintance with the bureau came through Shirokihk, a famous bilibin singer from the White Sea district. My secretary who earned her bread in Lunacharsky's office and her butter (for it was the winter of the famine when bread and butter were hard come by if at all) by working nights for me, described him to me. I forthwith sent the singer word by her that an American invited him to call. He came the next day, and under a distressful misapprehension. He thought he was going to visit an American gentleman who would either lend his village a few tons of salt, or at the least, would annex his whole volost to the United States. "Yes, yes," he burst out, "we are full of trouble in my village. All our lives we have saved money, the Tsar's rubles, but now money is no good, neither the Tsar's rubles, nor Kerensky's, nor the foolish English Tchaikovsky money, nor this paper from the Soviet, and there is no more salt, and without salt, how shall the fish be saved, and if we who are the greatest fishermen in all the world do not pack fish when the water is without ice, what shall we give to others for bread that we may live?" He was an old fellow with a long beard. A young fellow he called himself, though he had celebrated "the filling of 80 years." His eyes were ice-blue, and his features sharp and canny. I have seen his twin on station platforms in Aroostook County, Maine. He was as Yankee as he was moujik. About geography he was a little uninformed. He did not feel at all foolish in requesting me to arrange for the removal of his village to America. He was not too hopeful. An American man would have been better, but to an American woman, he could at least tell his troubles, recount his adventures, and certainly, he said, he would sing his songs.

Popularity in Other Villages

I discovered when he began to sing that beauty of voice is not what brings the laurel to a famous bilibin singer, for Shirokihk was famous; so famous that from 1000 miles away from his village in the Archangel district on the shores of the White Sea other villages would send for him to celebrate weddings and feast days. And an invitation sent so far in a land where there are no railroads for hundreds of miles of the way, and accepted, means much. "I sang this at a wedding 20 years ago," said he of a certain song, "and two years ago three peasants came from a far-away village, and I returned to that place when the man's son was come of an age to have a bride also." When Shirokihk sang, his voice was not beautiful. It was high and penetrating. Down many corridors of the Hotel Savoy, there was restlessness among those who were studying or trying to sleep. But his gusto was so extraordinary, and his repertory so astonishing, that many Russians who were in bed, rose, dressed, and came to visit me.

Extensive Repertory

Some of his songs were light and lovely.

My garden, my garden, my green one,
Why do you blossom so early?
Why do you blossom so early

he would begin and go on to

Here flies the peacock beyond the blue sea
Flies the peacock beyond the blue sea.
And it let fall a feather from its wing
I am not sorry about the wing, I am
sorry about the feather.
I am not sorry for my fatherand mother,
but I sorrow for my sweetheart.

Some of his songs were lyrical, and some were narrative. And some were tales with stout domestic morals, suitable for weddings, and full of warnings and maxims for getting along in new families. There were many songs of adventure left over from the days when the Tsar drafted his troopers for 30 years compulsory service. There were fishing songs, and songs for workers in the forest.

There were scraps of history in his songs. One could see that someone from his village had been in General Potempkin's army nearly 150 years ago. He sang of the cloudberries red in summer and of the tundra. Most of his songs, he said, had been taught him by bilibin singers who had come before him, but now and again I suspected that his song was about himself, that he sang a self-song and not a folk-song. But this he would deny. E. E.

DANISH FINANCE IN SOUND STATE

Assets Doubled Since 1912, and Foreign Indebtedness Only 5 Per Cent

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, March 26 (Special Correspondence)—At the instance of the national union Dansk Arbejde (Danish Labor) an up-to-date balance sheet of Denmark as a country has been prepared. Denmark's real estate figures at 10,500,000,000 kroner, of which 4,200,000,000 kroner comes upon the actual soil. Buildings account for 3,800,000,000 kroner for rural districts and 2,960,000,000 kroner on urban buildings. Other property (movable commodities) comes out at 10,000,000,000 kroner, which is two-thirds of the insured value. The value of the mercantile navy after reasonable writings-off is calculated at 150,000,000 gold kroner, averaging 105 kroner per ton dead weight, which is a low figure compared with pre-war value.

The gold of the National Bank represents 209,000,000 kroner, but the value of other money in gold or silver is not included. The state railways are taken at 250,000,000 gold kroner and the private railways at 100,000,000 gold kroner.

The military assets are valued at 150,000,000 gold kroner and museums, etc., at 100,000,000 gold kroner. The value of churches has been left out of consideration. Danish credits abroad include 10,000,000 gold kroner in the shape of foreign bonds and shares and 460,000,000 gold kroner in commercial or other credits, in addition to which Denmark owns property, etc., abroad valued at 40,000,000 gold kroner.

On the liability side, floating indebtedness has been put at about 570,000,000 kroner, while the fixed indebtedness, in the shape of Danish state bonds, municipal debentures, etc., held abroad amounts to 1,075,000,000 kroner, making Denmark's aggregate foreign indebtedness come out at net 1,100,000,000 gold kroner.

Assets aggregate 22,175,00 gold kroner, from which liabilities abroad amounting to 1,645,000,000 gold kroner have to be deducted, so that Denmark's assets come out at 20,530,000,000 gold kroner.

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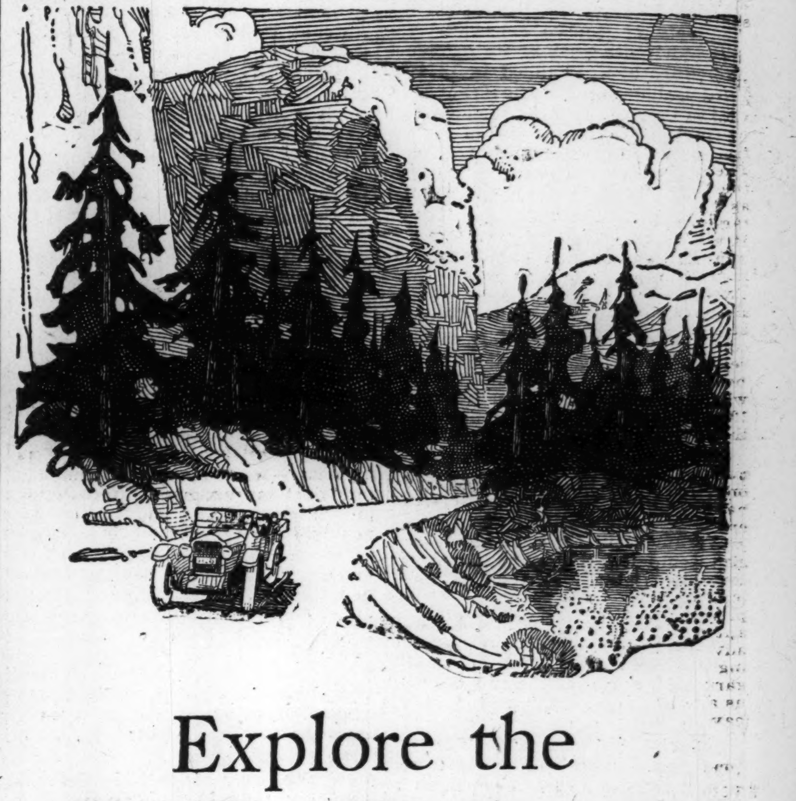

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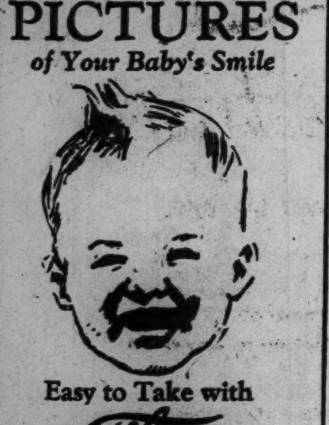

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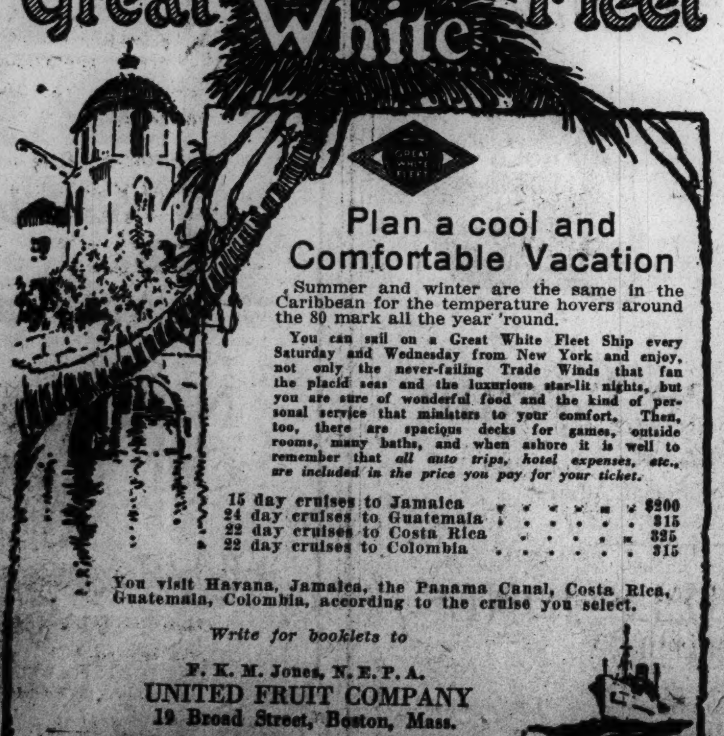

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Toy Town

ONCE upon a time the Wubbins, who was a small person with copper-colored hair and blue eyes, climbed into the silver boat that comes at night and sailed away over the sky until he came to Toy Town, the place where the shiny painted wooden toys lived.

The streets were wonderfully clean and tidy, and each one was named after the trees planted along the side-walks. One was called Chestnut Walk, because it was bright with spreading chestnuts—each tree covered with tall white and pink flowers, like candles—beautifully painted they were! The next one was Poplar Road, for it had poplars standing stiff and straight; another was Peach Blossom Avenue, and the Wubbins just couldn't decide which he liked the best, they were all so pretty. All the wooden houses were painted in the jolliest colors, reds and yellows and blues and purples—in fact, all the colors of the rainbow seemed to have been used by the dwellers of Toy Town.

One little white cottage, with a deep blue roof, pleased the Wubbins so much that he stood at the gate and chuckled at it, it looked so friendly! Inside the green fence was a trim little garden with dear little pots of shiny flowers dotted here and there. As he stood looking, the door opened and out popped a little wooden man with a smiling face. He had on a tall black hat, a red coat with black buttons and blue trousers. He trotted down to the gate, opened it and said, "Come along in and have a look round, won't you? I've a farmyard at the back."

Up the path they went, following it along the side of the cottage and when they arrived at the farmyard the Wubbins simply jumped for joy! Here were running about tiny yellow ducklings that could flap their wings and nod their heads and among them were wee gold and black chicks. There were cows and horses, long-bearded goats and small gray donkeys. The Wubbins would have liked to have taken them all home, so that he could play with them!

"No," said the wooden man, shaking his head and smiling, "they have to stay here. But I know some nice ones you have at home anyway. A great big painted wooden rocking-horse, and a little red chair and a red and yellow truck. But you come along and pay me a visit whenever you like!"

As he spoke, he seemed to get smaller and smaller, and suddenly the Wubbins was in the Night Boat, flying along past the stars . . . and then it was morning and the sun was shining in at the window and he could hear Daddy whistling in the garden. Time to get up and be dressed and start another lovely day!

The Library

Cromwellian Parliamentary Documents at Quebec

Quebec
Special Correspondence

THE Literary and Historical Society of Quebec celebrated the hundredth year of its existence two years ago. Founded in 1824 by Lord Dalhousie, then Governor-General of Canada, with his headquarters at Quebec, for the purpose of gathering facts and documents in regard to the history of the country, the customs of the aborigines, and similar matter, it is the oldest society of the kind in continuous existence in the British Empire outside of the British Isles. The original purpose of gathering and publishing historical and other data was well carried out for more than half a century. The early Transactions and other publications of the society, now becoming very rare, are frequently consulted by historical students, and in this connection it may be stated that the first reports on the geology of the country were published by the society, while a memorial presented by it had special influence with the Government in the establishment of the Geological Survey of Canada under Mr. (later Sir) William Logan in 1843.

After Confederation (1867) the activities of the society in obtaining and publishing historical data naturally fell more and more into the hands of the several public archives' offices arising under federal and provincial governments. The task was not only relinquished with grace, but the society ever since has freely placed at the disposal of those public offices the privilege of copying and publishing special material of interest. From time to time, also, the society still issues printed records of value for exchange. It maintains an extensive general library for the use of its 250 and more members; and on its home in St. Stanislas Street, in the building formerly occupied by the Morrin College, the preservation of many original documents and rare and valuable books is the sacred duty of the elected officers, who meet once a month for the transaction of general business.

Bigot's Trial at Paris

A number of the rare volumes, printed and in manuscript, was on exhibit at the society's rooms two years ago, on the occasion of the annual meetings of the Royal Society of Canada and of the Canadian Historical Association being held at Quebec. Among the exhibits may be mentioned the several volumes containing the Trial at Paris of the Intendant Bigot, partly in print and partly in manuscript, the only ones on this continent.

Nine manuscript volumes of considerable interest, which had rested in the obscurity of the lower vaults of the building (once the city jail) until discovered in recent years by a member of the society's council, were also shown in the exhibit. These were the Commons' Journals (England) for four years of the Cromwell period—one volume for 1642, two each for 1643 and 1644, and four for 1645. All nine are in manuscript of the same handwriting, a bold hand with many flourishes—too many flourishes, indeed, for easy reading—and on a parchment paper which has preserved its color remarkably well. The size of each volume is 15x10x3. The matter throughout is purely formal, the record of the daily transactions of Parliament, and containing none of that intimate description which would have been of service to Carlyle.

But on the fly-leaf of the first volume there is written, without signature but evidently dating from the first half of the last century, the following information:

Property of Regicide Goffe

These nine volumes of the Journals of the House of Commons from 1642 to 1645 inclusive were presented at different times by the Hon. William Smith, the last one in 1836. His words are: "These books belonged to the Regicide Goffe, who fled to America on the Restoration, was concealed many years in a cave, and died in America, I think in New Haven, Conn.

The stretch of time from the restoration of the Stuarts under Charles II (1660) to the early years of the nineteenth century has not been fully accounted for in the history of these nine volumes, but it is possible to work backwards a certain distance with the chance that further light may be found elsewhere.

The Hon. William Smith, who presented the volumes to the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec about 100 years ago, was clerk of the Legislative Assembly of Canada in 1792, and afterward a member of the executive council. In the latter capacity he was responsible for the many English place-names throughout that part of the Province of Quebec known as the eastern townships, bordering on New England states, and at that early time, from 1800 to 1850, settled almost entirely by English-speaking people. This William Smith was the first historian of Canada, writing in the English language.

How did he obtain these volumes? The most reasonable assumption or conjecture is that he obtained them from his father, another William Smith. The latter graduated at Yale University in 1745 at the age of 17, practiced at the New York bar, in 1763 was appointed Chief Justice of the colony of New York, sat in the council 1767-82, and then apparently went to England with Carleton (afterward Lord Dorchester), when the latter evacuated the British position at New York. At any rate, when Carleton was sent to Canada as Governor, he brought the elder William Smith with him and appointed him Chief Justice of Canada in 1786.

Thus far the volumes are traced with reasonable certainty, but the question remains where the elder Smith obtained them. Though Goffe lived "many years" in the cave in America, the date of Smith's birth (1728) precludes the idea that any one concerned in the execution of Charles I could have survived long enough to meet Smith in person. Local historians in the United States may be able to offer the missing links.

It may be added that, in continuing its venerable existence, the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec enjoys the goodwill and co-operation of the governors of Morrin College, and that it is greatly aided by substantial endowments given by the late Dr. James Douglas of New York, a native of Quebec City. Among other things, the endowments provide for free public lectures on history, science and literature each winter under the joint auspices of the society and the governors of Morrin College.

PAPAL ENVOY ASKED TO SHOW PASSPORT

MEXICO CITY, April 14 (AP)—The Department of the Interior officially announces that it has invited the Rev. George J. Caruana, Roman Catholic delegate to Mexico and the Antilles, who is an American citizen, to appear at the Department of the Interior and show his passport with the purpose of determining whether he entered Mexico lawfully. If irregularities are discovered the prelate will be requested to leave the country.

The Department also announces that the Bishop of Huejutla, Mgr. Jose Manrique Zarate, has been cited for an investigation by the Attorney-General because of a recent pastoral letter which is considered objectionable by the Government, and also because of the Bishop having notified the State Legislature that he declined to accept the limitations placed on Roman Catholic priests. It is added by the Department that if the investigation justifies, charges will be made in the Federal Court and the Bishop will be tried.

Carrying Ice to India in 1805 Made Frederick Tudor Famous

Bostonian Faced Adversity and Ridicule, Then Won Wealth—Natives Left Strange New Product in Sun, Charging Fraud When It Melted

The recent convention of ice dealers in Boston and their determination to educate people in the use of ice recalls the long but successful struggle of Frederick Tudor to accomplish this end. A great industry has been built up, with 15 concerns supplying tools, machinery, and other accessories to a trade that 12 decades ago made that one man the laughing stock of the world.

For when Mr. Tudor first looked about him and saw that this original and indigenous product of New England was going to waste as generously as it was supplied by the elements, this Bostonian could not rest until he had cultivated a taste for it even among the dusky tribes of India.

And Henry D. Thoreau, living alone on Walden Pond, falling into one of his most charming moods, leaves one of the few records of that achievement. "They said that a gentleman farmer," he observes, "who was behind the scenes, wanted to double his money, which, as I understood, amounted to half a million already; but in order to cover each one of his dollars with another, he took off the only coat, ay, the skin itself, of Walden Pond in the midst of a hard winter."

Started at Saugus

But this is hardly fair, for in order to bring comfort to the residents of the tropics, who needed no clothing except for protection against the heat, Mr. Tudor risked not only "the coat on his back," but exposed his reputation and his small inheritance to the jeers of the multitude. For 30 years he persisted in the face of ridicule and failure, but the farther he went the harder it was to turn back, until his perseverance won him world-wide fame.

Mr. Tudor commenced experimenting with the cutting and storing of ice when only a boy at his father's country place at Saugus. When he reached maturity he took some $5000 in his possesion, bought a small ship and began loading it with ice which, he announced, he would dispatch to the West Indies. In those days, nobody had ever seen ice in the tropics, and it was still a rare and costly luxury in New York in summer.

In 1794, the English traveler, Henry Wansey, tells with amazement of the ice-houses he saw in America, and even as late as 1827, Basil Hall, another Englishman, was surprised to find "covered vehicles on which was written in large characters, ICE." It was not to be wondered at then, that when in 1805, Frederick Tudor said that he would ship ice to the tropics, he should have been hailed as an "irresponsible young crank."

Difficult to Get Crew

He found no difficulty in getting ice, and it was loaded for him readily enough. When it came to getting a crew to sail south with it—that was another matter. Everyone predicted that the ice would melt en route and sink the ship. It was only after attractive offers were made and excessive guarantees of safety that he got together enough men to go with him.

After arriving safely he had to erect storehouses in which to keep it until he could educate the people to its use. Natives would buy it and leave it on the street in the blazing tropical sun while they discussed its merits with their less gullible countrymen, only to find that while they were bragging about it, it just leisurely ran away in a small stream. Then they would return furious, believing themselves cheated.

Others wanted to know how ice was grown in Boston, whether on trees or in the ground. One native, after touching it, withdrew his finger as though it had been burned. And so Mr. Tudor had to teach them that ice would keep by the same methods which keep one warm in winter—by protecting it from sun and wind.

Obtained British Concession

By the time the War of 1812 broke out, Mr. Tudor had lost $25,000 in this project. But as soon as peace was declared, and the ice-blockade which lodged in the harbor gave way, one of the first vessels to clear for the open seas was one of Mr. Tudor's, loaded with ice for the south seas.

Considering that nobody else was foolhardy enough to pursue such a chimera, it seems absurd to speak of monopoly, yet in time he obtained a monopoly of the ice-trade to the British possessions from England, and kept on, sinking more money and still more money. By 1835 he was in debt for more than $200,000, and had even been confined in debtors' prison. His friends were gone, his hopes low.

He asked himself whether he should give up, and decided that he had gone too far to surrender. He soon began to feel solid ground, that he was taking hold. In fact, he assured his mother that in another five years he would be making $50,000 a year, and he made good his boast.

Orders for ice were coming not only from Savannah and New Orleans, but from Calcutta, 20,000 miles away, and thither he dispatched a shipload of ice which arrived safely. Success was his. And now he could jot down in his diary: "Thus is the winter of my discontent made glorious summer and all the clouds that lowered upon our house in the deep bosom of ocean buried."

Now a Leading Industry

While Frederick Tudor's brother, William, was the first editor of the North American Review, he won no such place in American annals as this glacial occupation won for Frederick. In time the ice-trade became one of the five most important enterprises in America, and engaged the labor of thousands of men who would otherwise have spent their winters in wasteful idleness and want.

By the time Charles Dickens came to America, he saw "whole floes of ice along Broadway every summer morning." Matthew Arnold later declared that there were only two inexpensive luxuries in America—oysters and ice. Another factor that contributed to the success of the trade was the introduction of municipal reservoirs which soon did away with the wells and springs in which careful housewives had been accustomed to keep their food in summer.

The shipment of ice has been a by no means minor factor in the development of the world. One need only mention the transportation of fruit and meat. New Zealand and Australia received their greatest stimulus to economic security from the introduction of refrigerating systems on vessels, for they raised much more mutton than they could possibly consume. For the initial impetus to this humanitarian project must be credited to Frederick Tudor.

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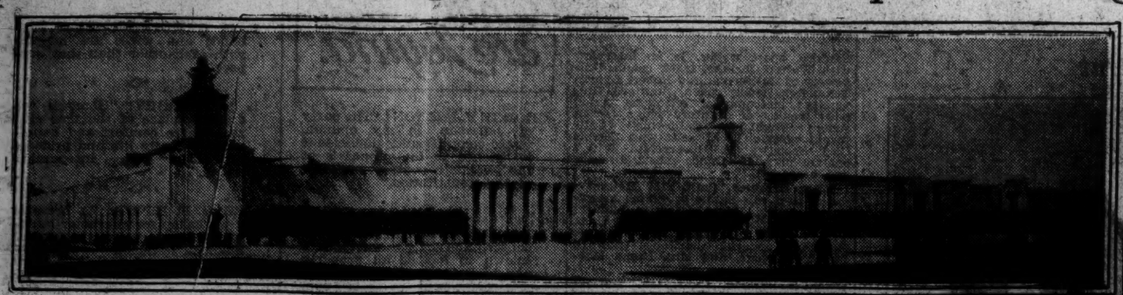
Sesquicentennial Exposition at Philadelphia to Signalize Nation's Thanks for 150 Years of Freedom



Upper Left: Palace of Liberal Arts.
Upper Right: Administration Building.
Middle Left: Main Entrance to Liberal Arts Palace.
Lower Left: Entrance to Palace of Agriculture, Food and Dairy Products.
Lower Right: A Corner of the Palace of Liberal Arts Building.
Center: W. Freeland Kendrick, Mayor of Philadelphia and President of the Exposition (Photo by Bachrach).

PHILADELPHIA READY TO GREET WORLD VISITORS

International Fair Grounds Fast Developing Into "Fair of Nations"

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 10 (Special)—At first there were so many objections raised to holding the sesquicentennial celebration in 1926 that it looked as though postponement was inevitable. But in January when Freeland W. Kendrick, Mayor, took up the work of the exposition, things began to move quickly, all objections were met and overcome and the exposition immediately began to take shape.

Recent visitors are astonished to find the building program well on its way to completion. It is now easy to grasp comprehensively the scope and proportions of the project and to visualize, in a conservative way, its fulfillment.

The Palace of Liberal Arts and the Palace of Agriculture and Food Products—two of the largest buildings to be erected—are all but complete. The Administration Building is finished and already occupied by the administrative staff of 278 men and women. The Auditorium verges upon completion and the Stadium is finished save for the grading of its approaches.

All the remaining major contracts have been awarded and construction work thereon is progressing apace. Many of the more pretentious state, foreign and special buildings are well under way. Day and night shifts are working to fulfill contracts within the specified time limits.

Outlook Is Auspicious

The sesquicentennial will not be the largest international fair ever held, but its physical proportions will be commensurate with the dignity of the occasion. The outlook is auspicious.

The Federal Government is according the exposition its wholehearted support. Appropriations totalling $2,186,500 have been made for the purpose of assisting in the building program and financing the exhibits of the War, Navy and other federal departments that will be represented. And any additional material aid lying within governmental scope has been promised by National Sesqui Committeemen, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, F. B. Kellogg, Secretary of State and Rear Admiral Herman Stickney, newly appointed Federal Sesqui Commissioner.

One million dollars of the appropriation is to be employed in financing the construction of two of the large exposition palaces. The more pretentious of these is the Palace of Machinery, Mines, Metallurgy and Transportation, which of necessity will be one of the highest buildings in the exposition and will embrace floor space for exhibits exceeding 326,000 square feet. Secondly, there is the Palace of Fine Arts, covering an area of 70,000 square feet, that will contain 60 galleries, making available more than a mile and a quarter of wall space.

Philadelphia city councils have demonstrated their approval of the Mayor's timely exposition plans by the passage of a bill for an additional $1,000,000 appropriation.

Philadelphia Gives Support

This sum will be used to facilitate the rapid maturity of plans already afoot and cope with any unforeseen difficulties which may arise. This means that Philadelphia is standing behind her patriotic project financially to the extent of over $8,000,000.

Mayor Kendrick some time ago announced the appointment of Captain Baker as his first lieutenant in the administration of affairs with the title of director-in-chief of the exposition. Lewis R. Meisenhelter succeeded Captain Baker as director of exhibits.

The Sesquicentennial Exposition will properly be a review of the spiritual, scientific, economic, artistic, and industrial progress that has been made in America and in the world during the 50 years since the celebration in 1876 of the centennial anniversary of America's independence. More than an ostentatious display of material advancement, the exposition represents a deep underlying note of spiritual observance, a solemn celebration of thanksgiving for 150 years of freedom made especially poignant by our emergence from the late world conflict.

First Feature Is Flag Day

The first major patriotic feature on the program will be a "Flag Day" celebration, which will be held on June 14, 15, and 16. Famous military units, whose history dates back to the Revolution, will be led in parade and pageant in the Stadium, headed by Gen. John J. Pershing, retired. John Philip Sousa, the "March King," will be bandmaster.

More than 5000 members of the historic military commands in the 13 original states will lend dignity and gorgeous color display to the Flag Day parade. This organization, the Centennial Legion, has, in addition to the 13 active units, nearly 30 other historic military commands in the same states as associate members.

It is hoped that the ranks of the Centennial Legion will be unbroken. These include the Pennsylvania State Fencibles, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, organized in 1638; the Old Guard of the City of New York, which observed its centennial anniversary two months ago; the Norfolk Light Infantry Blues of Norfolk, Va.; the Gate City Guards of Atlanta, Ga.; the First Light Infantry Regiment of Providence, R. I.; the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry of Fayetteville, N. C.; the New Haven Grays of New Haven, Conn.; the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, S. C.; the Ausskeag Veterans of Manchester, N. H., and the Fiftieth Maryland Infantry of Baltimore.

Famous Flag to Fly

The Eutaw flag, one of the most famous banners of the Revolution, will once again flutter in the breeze above the ranks of the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston. This flag has not seen the light since 1881, when it flew at the centennial of the surrender of Yorktown.

An invitation has been extended to the Essex Fusiliers of Windsor, Ont., to take part and an elaborate gathering of flags and insignia of various military organizations throughout Canada is now being arranged.

One of the most brilliant of the historic spectacles will be that produced on July 14—Bastille Day—when an operatic pageant representative of the period of the French Revolution will be staged by the French committee, headed by Dr. Paul Cret.

The production will be arranged in a series of scenes, the first of which will show Benjamin Franklin at the French Court in 1776, a scene resplendent with the pomp and grandeur of the Court of King Louis.

The next will come nearer home, when the Marquis de Lafayette will be shown at Valley Forge with Washington. Then comes a skip to a grand ball of Marie Antoinette in the garden of Versailles, and, finally, the fall of the Bastille.

Opera Stars to Sing

Aside from the operatic stars who will sing the principal rôles in this great production, there will be 2500 citizens, soldiers, and nobles.

Oct. 12—Columbus Day—will see another noteworthy pageant. This will feature the "high lights" in the life of the explorer, and includes costly reproductions of his three ships, the Pinta, the Nina, and the Santa Maria.

The Norwegian societies in the United States will combine to produce a pageant showing the sailing of Leif Ericson and the reception given him upon his return to his native shores. The theme of this pageant will embrace the native folklore in song and dance.

An Italian pageant will demonstrate the maritime and commercial enterprises of that country, her æsthetic nature and her Government. Mexico will depict the entire history of the Aztec Nation in pageant form on Mexico Day, Sept. 16.

In the native historical group will be presented pageants showing the Boston Tea Party, the landing of the Pilgrims, and the surrender of the British to Washington at Yorktown.

President to Attend

President Coolidge will attend the exposition on July 3 and 4 at which time he will address the people of the nation, lending the ultimate touch to the national patriotic aspect of the celebration.

Definite plans of participation by many foreign nations are rapidly rounding out. Already France, England, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Hungary, Austria, Egypt, Liberia, Tunis, Persia, Japan, China, Argentina, Brazil, Nicaragua, Panama, Haiti and Cuba have signified their intention of taking part, and reports from other nations are being received at headquarters daily.

The new $1,000,000 India pavilion, expected by many to be the architectural gem of the exposition, is rapidly nearing completion. Satisfaction has been expressed by the Indian Commission at the progress, and announcement is made that F. Vincent will soon take over the administration of the India Pavilion on the grounds.

The pavilion which will house the India exhibits will contain 55,000 square feet of exposition space and will be built in the Mogul style of architecture reproducing the salient features of the famous Taj Mahal.

The exhibit will contain among other things priceless gems from Ceylon, rare carpets, specimens of the arts and crafts, silk brocades and embroideries specially woven for the exposition, and products of every native Indian state.

Restaurants will be installed with native chefs. The Burmese theater cast which has been outside the boundaries of India only once before, will give performances in a specially constructed hall within the pavilion, according to Lewis Gorer and Joseph Sassoon, representatives of the Taj Mahal Trading Company, Ltd., of London, who are the backers of the pavilion.

Mexico has announced through her consul that she was going to erect a large pavilion of aboriginal Spanish type architecture in which to display an exceptionally fine collection of art objects in the precious metals, as well as an all-round exhibit showing native advancement during the last century.

Spain will place the casket of Queen Isabella, in which were kept the jewels pledged to raise money for Columbus's voyage of discovery, on exhibit in a national pavilion. Poland is reproducing an eighteenth century villa. Czechoslovakia will endeavor to portray her native home life in a reproduction of a Moravian farm. These are representative of the different plans afoot.

Three Major Palaces

Located centrally in a tract of some 2000 acres there will be, in the first place, three major exposition palaces providing exhibition space of well over 1,500,000 square feet, or more than 25 acres. In addition there will be a great stadium accommodating 150,000 people, with vast exhibition space beneath the seats, and an auditorium, the plans of which have just been adopted, that will cost slightly under $400,000 and seat 20,000 people. At least 20 special buildings are now being planned in addition to those mentioned. These are to be built at the expense of outside agencies, governmental, state and commercial.

As to available space for exhibits, the sesquicentennial, even according to present plans, exceeds by more than 500,000 square feet the area utilized in the Paris Exposition of 1900. This fact would seem at once to assure accommodation for every phase of a well-balanced international, domestic and local exposition.

The concession and special feature buildings will be of a dignified character in harmony with the exposition and are to be installed around the outer circumference of an attractive promenade, called the Gladway, the center of which will comprise an artistic park inclosure in which lagoons, totaling 12 acres in area, will supply the essential marine touch to the landscape. In order to accommodate the natatorial "stars" who will participate in the meets being scheduled, the civic wading pool will be deepened.

The description of the proposed exposition grounds would not be complete without giving an idea of the architectural, lighting and landscaping features. The definite influence in building construction will be Assyrian and Babylonian, as uniquely developed for this exposition by its architects. This will be especially apparent in columns, friezes, and symbolic features.

The color effect will have a rainbow theme, in which the buildings will be tinted in pastel shades laid on the stucco and the decorations finished in primary colors. The ensuing effect should be restful to the eye and obviate the necessity of decorative flags and bunting.

Most sensational, however, is the lighting effect in it scope and splendor. Not only the exposition grounds, but the Philadelphia City Hall, the Art Museum on the "Acropolis" at the entrance to Fairmount Park, the Parkway and the fountain in Logan Square will be embraced and drawn into one unit. Here, too, the "Rainbow City" effect will predominate in contrast with the glare of the "White Way" as featured in all of the former expositions of any size. Behind the Art Museum 14 super-power searchlights will be combined into an auroral display. It will consist of a concentration of 6,300,000,000 candlepower and will be visible as far away as New York, for many miles at sea and far inland. Airplane-laid curtains of smoke will float in the beams while shafts of colored light play upon them.

A giant incandescent Liberty Bell, illuminated by 20,000 electric lamps and the height of a six-story building, will span Broad Street near the exposition grounds, allowing traffic to pass beneath it.

Progress of Telephone

As to the things which the visitor may see in the main exhibition palaces and those to be erected by foreign nations, states and individual industries, assurance has already been given of a showing which will make the exhibition truly representative of progress in the liberal and mechanical arts in the last 50 years.

The Bell Telephone, which was first put into public use in the Centennial Exposition of 1876, will be shown in its progress since that date, its latest allied developments, the system of sending pictures by wire, being exemplified.

One of the most significant contemporary developments in power engine construction, the Diesel engine, will be represented by the greatest assemblage of its examples in history. Many phases of advancement in machine and electric transportation fields will be shown by the manufacturers of this country.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works, which has contracted for 6250 square feet of space in the Palace of Transportation, recently announced that its display will include models of the first and latest locomotives turned out by the plant.

A model of "Old Ironsides," the first locomotive built by Matthias W. Baldwin in 1832, weighing about five tons, will be contrasted with one of the huge and powerful fliers now in use.

A large part of the Government's exhibit will be in the Transportation Building, where 130,000 square feet will be occupied. Beneath this building a model coal mine will be in operation. Above the coal mine will be reproductions of lighthouses.

Mint Will Be in Operation

A mint will be in operation, but instead of United States coins, medals will be cast. Also an engraving plant will be among the exhibits. Its finished product will be mementos for visitors in lieu of paper money.

Two buildings in the Navy Yard will be devoted to naval exhibits. One of the buildings will be new and will cost $250,000. The other will be remodeled from one now standing.

Other federal exhibits will include fisheries, foreign and domestic commerce, Panama Canal, civil service, education, factory inspection, Smithsonian Institution, Department of Labor, and others.

The Ford Motor Company has contracted for 20,000 square feet of space, in which an unusually comprehensive exhibit will be assembled. As yet they are undecided whether to erect a special building for their display or to house it in the Palace of Transportation.

The oil industry will sink an oil well and portray all phases of oil production from the ground up. Steel will be demonstrated in all its stages of refinement from the ore to ultimate fabrication. The distinctly contemporary development of sanitation and home economics as exemplified in the great industries will also demonstrate the advancement achieved in this field up to date.

A miniature Hollywood will be constructed by the motion picture producers, in which many of the most prominent "stars" will appear in rotation in actual picture production which the visitors may witness. Also the industry will have its first real opportunity to portray its methods of growth since reaching its present estate.

Temple of Fashion

The Temple of Fashion will be one of the outstanding features of the exposition. It is to be a structure in octagonal shape and will cover more than 10 acres. Its design is that of an amphitheater with a revolving stage, including exhibition facilities for the textile industry.

Paris models of the dressmakers' and milliners' arts will be on display in the French section. The exhibit will be under the direction of an official committee working under the French Ministry of Commerce. Their native arts of perfumery, lingerie and leather goods will also be shown, as will a beautiful and priceless collection of Gobelin tapestries and Lyons silk productions.

A collection of 1000 of the most noteworthy paintings produced in the last 50 years will be on display in the Palace of Fine Arts.

Palace of Education

The $250,000 Palace of Education, now under construction, will assure adequate housing for the extensive educational exhibits promised by the various states and foreign nations. It will make one of the most comprehensive educational showings ever assembled. There will be reproductions of open air schools and exhibitions of numerous systems relating to so-called backward children, tests and measurements used in the development of children, special education in the arts and crafts.

Fifteen states and 21 universities are preparing exhibits along educational lines. Those of the University of Pennsylvania will be featured by "Frankliniana" and will include in addition, 10,000 volumes published by the alumni.

One of the novel features of the educational exhibit will be that sponsored by the American Library Association. Two huge maps, 65 feet long and 25 feet high, will show how approximately 50,000,000 persons in remote sections of the country are supplied with books; and also the great city distribution.

The exhibit of the Philadelphia school system, now being prepared by Dr. Broome will occupy 9000 square feet of floor space. A complete model of Camp Happy, the city recreation reservation near Norristown, will form the center of attraction of the exhibit of the Department of Welfare, which will occupy 2000 square feet.

National Farm School

The National Farm School, founded by the late Rabbi Krauskopf, will send exhibits of all phases of farm school work, including fruits and flowers grown especially for the Exposition by the pupils.

Franklin Institute will send the original electric machine of Benjamin Franklin, and William and Mary College, one of the oldest colleges in the country, will send interesting exhibits.

The Salvation Army is preparing a pretentious international display depicting the work of the organization in Great Britain, Australia, Canada and other parts of the world.

The Safety Committee, headed by Dr. R. H. Lansburgh, Pennsylvania State Secretary of Labor and Industry, is arranging a spectacular safety exhibit. Safety in the home, on the street and in industry will be graphically illustrated by the most advanced precautionary measures.

All the resources of the Department of Labor and Industry of the State have been placed at the disposal of the committee, according to Dr. Lansburgh, and close co-operation has been volunteeered by such agencies as the National Safety Council, the Pennsylvania Safety Engineers, and the Citizens' Safety Committee of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.

Among the foreign nations which have promised to contribute displays illustrating the progress in education, is notably Japan, whose co-operation has been promised through Tsuneo Matsudaira, Japanese envoy to the United States.

Sulgrave Manor, Washington's ancestral home in England; Mount Vernon, his Virginia home, and a section of High Street in 1876, now Market Street, showing among others the residence of Washington and the house of Jefferson in which the first drafts of the Declaration of Independence were prepared, will be reproduced as part of the historical program.

Four Aviation Fields

Practically all of the important air meets of the year will be held here and many fliers of World War fame have promised George F. Zimmer, director of aviation, their participation in the activities.

Four aviation fields are being prepared for the events. The United States Navy field of 100 acres immediately adjoining the exposition grounds. On this field will be located the army, navy and marine aircraft and their respective aerial activities. The Philadelphia Municipal Flying Field of 100 acres, located about four miles from the exposition grounds, which is undergoing a series of improvements in the way of new hangars, machine shops and lighting facilities for night flying.

Pitcairn Field, Bryn Athyn, comprising more than 200 acres, which is also being outfitted with hangars and machine shops. Here most of the more important flying events will be held, and ample parking space will be available for visiting civilian airplanes and squadrons of the National Guard flying units, as well as Canadian Government fliers. The Sesqui Field on which two runways will be provided for excursion flying.

The National Air Races, which is the greatest flying event of the year, will be held in connection with the Sesquicentennial. Most of the leading aircraft companies, as well as governmental departments, will be well represented, and it is expected that more than 500 airplanes will compete. These races will be held from Sept. 4 to 11.

The air units of the National Guard will mobilize during the first week of August, while the reliability tour for the Ford trophy will take place the first week in September. During the national convention of the American Legion in early October a special Legion air meet will be staged. These events, coupled with others of lesser magnitude, will comprise the most elaborate flying program ever held in the United States.

Music Program

The Auditorium will be the scene of many noteworthy musical events. Bands and orchestra concerts, opera, and choral festivals of all kinds will be among the attractions. A celebrated foreign opera company has been invited to Philadelphia for the summer. England has pledged the service of her famous Coldstream Band. France will participate with her Garde Republicaine. The Strauss Orchestra from Vienna will be present, as will also be the Hungarian National Orchestra from Budapest, under the direction of the well-known "King of the Gypsies." Primo de Rivera, upon his recent return from Morocco, promised the appearance of the finest military band in Spain, and many other foreign representations will attend.

The standard for the entire musical program has been set by the formal acceptance of the Philadelphia Orchestra to become the official exposition orchestra.

Leopold Stokowski, conductor of the orchestra, has been appointed director of the program, and at his request invitations have been extended to carefully selected European and American guest conductors, each of whom will conduct for two weeks. Mr. Stokowski will personally conduct the orchestra the last two weeks in September.

Two Concerts Weekly

The orchestra will give two symphonic concerts weekly, on Tuesday and Saturday evenings, in the Sesqui Auditorium, for a period of 16 weeks. Virtually the entire organization of more than 100 musicians has been engaged to carry out the program.

Among the other conductors whose leadership is pending are: Frederick Stock of Chicago, Fritz Reiner of New York, Alexander Smallens of Philadelphia, Walter Rothwell of Los Angeles, Arthur Radzinsky of Warsaw, Walter Damrosch of New York, Thaddeus Rich of Philadelphia and Wilhelm Furtwaengler of Berlin and Leipsig. During October and November arrangements are being made to bring other American orchestras to the exposition, where each will give two concerts in a week designated for that orchestra.

Choral work will be centered in a great civic chorus of 5000 voices, which is rapidly organizing under the leadership and direction of the music committee. Recruiting by radio has produced phenomenal results in this behalf. The city has been divided into four sections, with a leader in each as well as a general director of the whole body.

The Festival Chorus will be heard upon various special occasions during the six months of the celebration. The first of these will be the concert in the new Stadium on June 23 and 24, and the second on Independence Day, when President Coolidge will be the guest of the city.

Sports Program

Many events of great moment in the world of sport will take place at the Sesqui. The athletic program includes practically every popular form of amateur athletic contest and promises a daily attraction for large numbers of sport enthusiasts. Most of these events will be held in the new civic Stadium, which will accommodate 100,000 persons.

International and national championships have already been listed for many major sports and the schedule is so comprehensive that it will vie with the Olympic Games in variety of events and standard of performance. Many world-famous athletes have signified their intention of competing.

For instance, Charles Hoff, famous Norwegian pole vaulter, expects to gather more laurels; Adrien Paulen, the middle-distance champion of Holland, has entered for special events; Hubart Houben is planning to run in the 100 and 220-yard events. Albin Stenroos, Olympic Marathon champion, has entered the Valley Forge Marathon, in which he hopes to win honors for Finland, as does Willie Ritola in the 1000 to 5000 meter events; and it looks as though Paavo Nurmi is preparing to do his share.

Jonni Myyra, Olympic javelin champion from Finland, has entered the javelin throw, and Anderson, his compatriot, together with Rose from New Zealand, intend to contest for places in the mile run. Many other foreign "stars" have been invited to compete, but have not, as yet, signified their intentions.

The holding of most of the important national championships at the Sesqui will insure the presence of virtually all of the outstanding figures in American amateur athletics.

RADIO

ROME STATION TRANSMITTING FINE PROGRAMS

Extensive Remote Control Lines Used—Classical Music Dominant

Capt. L. F. Plugge has written several articles for this paper on his travels in European and African countries. The following is another of these articles which this globe-trotting radio man has written. His comment is unusual in that he takes up the use of radio in the different countries.

It seems strange to be visiting the ancient Catacombs in the morning and the new radiocasting station in the afternoon. One gets transplanted from a civilization of over 2000 years ago into what can be described as the latest development of modern times. Such were my feelings when I called at the Via Maria Cristina on a warm sunny afternoon.

Radiocasting stations on the Continent are, as a rule, installed in high buildings and generally occupy the room nearest to the sky. The Rome station forms no exception to this rule and the visitor has to scale some four stories before reaching the entrance of the premises occupied by Unione Radiofonica Italiana, the official Italian radiocasting company.

The welcome is as warm as the steps are steep, and the visitor feels he has lost nothing by climbing to where he is now, for Commander Seneglia, the station director, is a most affable host. The studio resembles many other studies and yet it has "un je ne sais quoi" that makes one conscious of being in Rome and in the place we have so often tuned in from London. The room is well draped except possibly for the ceiling where thin draping has been hung only as it is desired, so Commander Seneglia explained, to retain a certain amount of the echo during transmissions and not to do away with it altogether, as this would sound unnatural to listeners.

Passing from the studio into another apartment I was shown the amplifier room. This is all that could be seen at Via Maria Cristina in Rome proper as only the studio and the necessary amplifying devices are installed here. The actual station is erected at San Filippo some few miles outside the town. Two lattice masts 120 feet high span the aerial which is of the inverted "L" cage type with a horizontal reach of 150 feet. The earthing system is made of copper wire radiating in all directions from below the aerial and buried into the ground. The radius covered by these wires is approximately 150 feet. The wires are soldered to plates which are also buried in the ground.

The transmitting gear is housed in a small and unpretentious building situated toward the foot of the northern mast. As soon as one steps inside one realizes that everything has been arranged for compactness and yet without overcrowding. The modulating panels and transmitting panels are all in a row and easily accessible to the engineer in charge.

A special cable has been laid between the studio in Via Maria Cristina and San Filippo. The station which transmits at present on 425 meters is easily recognized by the language, the call and also the fact that announcements are as a rule made by a lady. The programs of varied interests are made up of high quality performances. Classical music figures largely in the program. Sometimes there are as many as three operas relayed during the same week. Some are performed in the studio and others relayed from the Royal Opera in Rome.

Dance music from the Hotel de Russie is transmitted nearly every evening at the conclusion of each transmission. Another orchestra from the same hotel is also relayed in the afternoon.

At present Unione Radiofonica Italiana Stations number only two, being Rome and Milan, but a new high-powered station is being erected in Rome at the present time, and is starting its experimental transmissions on 418 meters at the time this article goes to press. Possibly many of the readers have already tuned in these experimental transmissions which take place between 10 and 11 p. m. G. M. T. The power of the present Rome station is similar to our British main stations, namely, 1.5 kilowatt.

Italy uses Central European time, and for this reason transmissions from the Rome station are rather early, but its reception is good in England, and during the course of the evening, if one's receiving station is not situated too close to the local radiocasting station, its transmission can be easily picked up on a reasonably selective set, while the local station is on the air.

The call sign of the station is "Stazione di Roma, Unione Radiofonica Italiana." It is often repeated and the Rome station is among the continental stations which are easiest to recognize. Although the present station has done so much toward bringing the voice of Italy into foreign lands, the new high power station nearing completion will no doubt do more still, and this city which has had such a great influence in the past history of the world will again be helping to lead in the path of progress.

Italian Station Well Laid Out

This Station in Rome Has the Cleanest Looking Lot of Transmitting Apparatus That We Have Seen Among European Station Photographs That Have Been Sent Over Here. The Equipment Resembles the Newer Apparatus Used in American Stations.

Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 4B

Evening Features

FOR THURSDAY, APRIL 15
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CNRM, Montreal, Que. (411 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Gilbert and Sullivan opera night by the St. Lambert Operatic Society in excerpts from "The Mikado," "H. M. S. Pinafore," "Iolanthe," "Yeomen of the Guard," "Princess Ida," "The Pirates of Penzance" and "The Gondoliers." Principal soloists: Mrs. Daris Grose Robinson, Mrs. Ivor Hicks, Mrs. T. J. Stark, George M. Husband, Porteons Jrdon, George S. Burrows, with a chorus of 40 voices; musical director, R. Hunt Dumbrille; address by S. Morgan Powell, Esq.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)
5:45 p. m.—Stock market and business news. 6—Events of the day. 6:45—Big Brother Club. 7:30—Rickenbacker's Olde Homestead Group. 8—From New York, dance orchestra. 8:30—Voyageurs. 9—Eskimos. 10—Orchestra.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (242 and 333 Meters)
6:25 p. m.—Market report as furnished by United States Department of Agriculture, Boston. 6:30—Dinner music. 6:45—Lenox ensemble. 7—Dinner music to be announced. 7:30—Program by Sidney H. Kohn, baritone. 7:45—M. A. C. Radio Forum. 8—Musical program presenting Leo Reisman's orchestra. 9—Concert by Mrs. Marguerite Boyce, soprano, and Arthur Ballance, baritone. 9:30—Organ recital by Arthur Clifton. 10—Weather reports.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—"Twenty Minutes in Happyland." 6:50—Bond Trio. 7:30—Announcements. 8—Annual spring concert, the Travelers' Choral Club assisted by the Travelers' Symphonic Ensemble.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner program by Ten Eyck Trio, Albany, N. Y. 7:30—"WGY Book Chat," L. L. Hopkins. 7:45—Program by Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y. 9—Royal hour, by Royal Salon Orchestra; radiocast from WJZ, New York. 10—Marion Brewer, soprano; Helena Cook, reader; and the Rice String Quartet. Address, "The Transmission of Pictures by Wire," B. K. Rhodes, general publicity manager of the upstate territory of the New York Telephone Company. 11:30—Organ recital by Stephen E. Boisclair.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)
4 to 12 p. m.—Pauline Haggard, pianologues; Eddie Stanger, baritone; talk; Vincent Lopez and his orchestra; dinner music; "Harvesters"; "Eskimos"; "Silvertown Cord Orchestra," under the direction of Joseph Knecht; Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)
7 p. m.—Vanderbilt Orchestra. 7:30—Judge Jr. 7:45—Frederic William Wile, "Political Situation in Washington," from WRC. 8—United States Army Band. 8:30—First National presentation. 9—Salon Orchestra. 10—The Record Boys. 10:30—Freddie Rich and his Orangine Orchestra.

WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)
6 p. m.—Olcott Vail and his McAlpin String Ensemble. 6:30—Parody Orchestra. 7—Twin Oaks Orchestra. 7:55—Pace Institute program. 8:30—Fourth Annual Food Show. 9—Nathan Straus Serenaders. 9:30—West End Ladies Trio. 9:45—Sol J. Lavner, baritone. 10—Tango Orchestra. 11—Ernie Golden and his McAlpin Orchestra. 12—Broadway Night.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)
6:15 p. m.—Sports talk; "Billy" Rocap, chairman, Pennsylvania State Athletic Commission. 6:30—Last-minute news flashes. 6:45—Fifteen-minute organ recital (request selections), Arthur Scott Brook. 7—Morton dinner music. 7:30—Elks Home dinner dance music, Bert Estelow, director. 8—Concert by students of Ethel Dobson. 9—Ambassador Concert Orchestra, Harry Loventhal, director. 10—Traymore Grill Dance Orchestra, Clarence Dougherty, director. 10:45—Million Dollar Pier Dance Orchestra, Katz and his Kittens. 11—Eddie McKnight's Dance Orchestra.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (508 Meters)
6:05 p. m.—Benjamin Franklin Concert Orchestra, direction of W. Irving Oppenheim. 7—Uncle Wip's Roll Call; Marion Deemer, pianist; Mabel Murray, saxophonist; Miriam Miller, mandolin. 8—"The Sesquicentennial;" a talk by the Hon. Harry A. Mackey. 8:15—Banquet of the South Philadelphia Evening High School, Salesmanship Class. 10:05—Nelson Maples and his S.S. Leviathan Orchestra.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (278 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—"Billy" Hays and his Orchestra. 7:30 — Symphony Orchestra, John A. Carroll, director. 8—The Eight Bright Boys. 8:30—Norman Barr, baritone. 8:45—The Kandy Kids. 9—Barry O'Moore, the Irish tenor. 9:30—The Musical Chefs. 9:45—Comedy Lesson, by Professor Doolittle. 10—Sesquicentennial Hour. 11—Ralph Jackson and his music. 11:30—Club Madrid Revue.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)
7 p. m.—New Willard orchestra, Samuel Korman, directing. 7:45—"The Politcal Situation in Washington Tonight" by Frederic William Wile. 8:05—Concert by the United States Army Band. 8:30—Radio-movie presentation from New York. 9—Salon orchestra. 10—"The Record Boys" from New York. 10:45—Meyer Davis' Le Paradis Band.

WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (246 Meters)
6 p. m.—WBAL Sandman Circle "Jack and the Beanstalk," told by Hazel Knox. 6:30—Program, WBAL dinner orchestra; Robert Iula, conductor. 7:30—Organ recital from the concert hall of the Peabody Conservatory of Music, Frederick D. Weaver, organist. 8—Musical program: Elna Proffen, soprano; Bess Perry, contralto; Morris Cromer, baritone; Joyce Barber, pianist; Hendrik Essers, violinist; Michael Richter, flutist.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:45—"What is the Cash Value of Your Personality," by Harry Collins Stillman. 8—News and market period with reports on all important live stock, grain, wool, cotton and produce markets. 8:15—Farm program arranged by the Stockman studio. 8:30—Half hours with famous composers, presented by Richard Kountz, Pittsburgh composer and the KDKA Little Symphony orchestra under the direction of Victor Saudek. 9—German folk songs. 9:15—Geneva College program, presented by Alta Shultz, contralto; George Kirk, baritone; Gerald McElhany, pianist; Andrew Calhoun, violinist; Beatrice Carl Sohn, reader; Keith Hammond, reader. 9:55—Time signals and weather forecastt. 11—Concert.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner music, Vincent Lopez Statler orchestra. 8—Joint with Station WEAF, New York City; including dance orchestra½ Eskimos, and orchestra, under the direction of Joseph Knecht. 11—Weather forecast.

WEAR, Cleveland, O. (389 Meters)
7 p. m.—Statler concert orchestra, direction of Maurice Spitalny. 8—Harvesters from WEAF. 8:30—Studio program by radio artists. 9—From WEAF. 10:30—Vincent Percy organ recital with assisting artists.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (353 Meters)
6 to 11 p. m.—Dinner music and specialty program from WEAF, New York City.

WCX, Detroit, Mich. (517 Meters
6 p. m.—Dinner program by Goldkette ensemble. 8—Studio program.

WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (517 Meters)
7 p. m.—Jean Goldkette's Petite Symphony Orchestra; soloists. 7:30—"Ide and Meginnity Entertainers." 9-10—Jean Goldkette's Orchestra, under the direction of Owen Bartlett; soloists.

WREO, Lansing, Mich. (286 Meters)
6 to 10 p. m.—Dinner concert by the "Serenaders"; varied musical program.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)
4:30 p. m.—Program by Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs. 5:30—Children's hour. 7—National program by remote control from Station WEAF, New York. 7:30—Northern Pacific program. 8—National Program by remote control from Station WEAF, New York. 9—Orchestra. 10—Weather report and closing grain markets. 10:05—Traffic safety talk—"Typical Traffic Court Scenes"—Judge Levi Hall, Traffic Safety Court, Minneapolis.

WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (250 Meters)
7 p. m., to 1 a. m.—Gala anniversary program by all WMBB and Trianon artists and favorites from other stations, including four famous orchestras and several unique vaudeville headliners.

WHT, Chicago, Ill. (400 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner organ recital, Al Carney. 6:30—Grayling's Ensemble. 6:45—Swedish program. 9:15—(238 Meters)—Studio features, Cinderella Orchestra. 9:30—Kitchen Klenzer Klassics. 10:10—Entertainers, Male Quartet. 11:30—Weather reports. 12—Your League with Presidents Pat Barnes and "Al" Carney.

WEBH, Chicago, Ill. (370 Meters)
7 p. m.—Special recital. 9—News flashes. 9:15—Oriole Orchestra, dance numbers. 10—Ruth Buhl Flock, stories; Oriole Smoky Seven Jazz Band. 11—Oriole Orchestra, dance numbers; Ruth Buhl Flock, stories; Mark Fisher, songs; "Pat" Ward, songs; Rita McEawn and Mary Bieber, songs.

KYW, Chicago, Ill. (536 Meters)
6 p. m.—Musical from KDKA at East Pittsburgh, Pa. 6:30—Dinner concert. 7—The bedtime story told by Walter Wilson. 7:33—Speeches under the auspices of the American Farm Bureau. 8:20—Musical program. 9—"An Hour of Music." 10—Midnight revue.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)
6 p. m.—Board of Trade market review. 6:15—WLC Citizenship Club lesson. 6:40—Maurie Sherman's orchestra. 7—Lullaby Time; Val McLaughlin. 7:15 Maurie Sherman's orchestra. 7:30—Ralph at the organ.

WJJD, Mooseheart, Ill. (303 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert; Jack Nelson; Howard L. Peterson playing the Geneva organ; Palmer House Symphony Players; the "I See by the Newspapers" Man; Palmer House Victorians. 8—Mooseheart Studio, music by children of all ages, solos, bands, etc. 11—Palmer House Victorians; Barb City Quartet. 12:30—Knights of the Burning Candle.

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)
7 p. m.—Dinner concert from the Hotel Gibson; orchestra under the direction of Robert Visconti. 7:30—Second in a series of talks by Mrs. Jessie Adler, assistant prosecutor of Hamilton County, O., subject: "The Civic Responsibilities of Mothers." 7:40—Continuation of Gibson program. 10—Three-minute Service Department. 10:03—Popular concert by the Doherty Melody Boys. 10:40—Ray Sullivan, the popular tenor, in popular songs. 11—Cliff Lang, composing pianist. 11:30—Popular dance music from Castle Farm. 12:15 a. m.—Night Howls by the Crosley Sky Terriers.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)
7:30 to 9 p. m.—Concert, Joseph J. Eisenbeis, director; digest of the International Sunday School Lesson for April 18; official central standard time announced.

WSB, Atlanta, Ga. (428 Meters)
8 p. m.—Georgia Booster program. 10:45—Charles A. Sheldon organ recital.

KSD, St. Louis, Mo. (545 Meters)
7 p. m.—Harry Horich's orchestra, direct from New York. 7:30—Esmeralda Berry Mayes, pianist. 8 to 9—Eskimos and orchestra, direct from New York.

KFQA, St. Louis, Mo. (280 Meters)
8 p. m.—Special Principia program.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)
6 p. m.—Marketgram and weather forecast; the Tell-Me-a-Story Lady; weekly book talk by Louis Mecker of the literary department of the Star; the Trianon ensemble. 11:45 — Ted Weems's orchestra; Billy Adair's orchestra; Johnnie Campbell's orchestra.

WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (526 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Musicale. 8—Trio, under direction of Helen Birmingham. 11—"Corn Sugar" orchestra.

WOAW, Omaha, Neb. (526 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dorothy Chenoweth Lowden, harp; F. M. Mills, trumpet. 6:20—Mana Kea trio. 6:45—Market résumé. 6:50—Randall's Royal Fontenelle orchestra. 9—De luxe program.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Jimmie Joy's Orchestra. 8:30—Mrs. Leon Blum Jr and assisting musicians.

KPRC, Houston, Tex. (297 Meters)
7 p. m.—Lines agriculture talks. 7:30—Blanchard dance orchestra. 8:30—Margaret Parkington, contralto. 9—Southern Pacfic band, L. W. Clark, director.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME

CNRC, Calgary, Alta. (436 Meters)
7 p. m.—Bedtme story by Aunt Mary. 9—Studo program by the Canadan National orchestra, under the direction of Gladys Webb Foster.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

KJR, Seattle, Wash. (384 Meters)
6 to 10 p. m.—Reports and variety program.

KOAC, Corvallis, Ore. (282 Meters)
7:20 p. m.—Selected solos by Arthur R. Kirkham, tenor. 7:30—"Street Lighting"—L. F. Wooster, professor of applied electricity. Second in the series on illumination. 7:45—"How the Earth Came Into Existence"—D. C. Livingston, professor of geology. Ninth of series on geology. 8—"Birds as Neighbors"—Dr. Florence S. Hague, instructor of zoology and physiology. 8:15—The National A. A. U. wrestling championships direct from the college gymnasium.

KGW, Portland, Ore. (492 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:30—Weather reports, news items and sports results. 8—Vaudeville program, including six 20-minute feature acts of diversified entertainment.

KGO, Oakland, Calif. (361 Meters)
8 p. m.—Vocal selections, Treble Cleff Society, University of California; Paul Steindorff, director. Instrumental selections, Arion trio; California medley; "Come Join the Band (Stanford song); "The Track Meet on Saturday," Al Santoro, sport writer, in an interview with Walter Christie, track coach, University of California, and Robert Lyman Templeton, track coach, Stanford University; instrumental selections, Arion trio; medley of Stanford songs (Arion Arr.); "Fight for California" (California song); vocal selections, Treble Cleff Society; "A Resourceful Wife," one-act play. 10—Dance music, Brokaw and orchestra.

KRE, Berkeley, Calif. (256 Meters)
8 to 10 p. m.—Studio program: instrumental music, Betty McInerny, pianist; Lucile Morgan, violinist, and the Alpha Trio; vocal selections by Francis Balazs, Hungarian baritone; Edward Felter, baritone, and Mrs. Leona Morton Nelson, soprano.

KNX, Hollywood, Calif. (337 Meters)
7 to 11 p. m.—Varied musical program.

KMTR, Hollywood, Calif. (238 Meters)
5 p. m.—Home hour conducted by Mammy Simmons; continuity program presented by pupils of Carter Weaver, teacher of drama and pantomime; music by Simon Waronker and Mary Farber. 6—Piano recital. 7—Charles W. Beam, "Color Photography." 8—KMTR concert period, presenting the KMTR concert orchestra under the directorship of Loren Powell, conductor; Ralina Zarova, soprano.

KHJ, Los Angeles, Calif. (405 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Children's program, including Dickie Brandon, screen juvenile; Joyce Coad, "Little Red Riding Hood"; Baby Jeanne de Bard, "Little Preacher"; Charlotte Palen, five-year-old reader, and others. 8—Program featuring the Zoellner String Quartet.

KPSN, Pasadena, Calif. (316 Meters)
8 to 9 p. m.—Musical program arranged by the Pasadena Chamber of Commerce.

COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN IN CONVENTION

STAMFORD, Conn., April 14 (AP)—The sixth annual Connecticut and Rhode Island interstate conference of the National Council of Jewish Women opened here with 150 delegates present. Mrs. Samuel Capitman of Bridgeport, the president, was in the chair.

The opening session included an address by Mrs. Edwin Zugsmith of Pittsburgh, Pa., and reports of the officers and committees. An open meeting followed a dinner. The speakers included Acting Mayor Edwin N. Fast, Mrs. Hugo Moltasch, president of the Stamford section, Mrs. Leo E. Herz of New York, honorary president of the interstate conference and national president of the farm and rural department, Rabbi Leon Liebrich of Stamford, Mrs. William Sporborg of Port Chester, N. Y., national president of the Council of Jewish women.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mr. Fielder, W. Thomas, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Lena R. Moore, Tampa, Fla.
Mrs. Harriet M. Purington, Magnolia, Mass.
Hugh Stuart Campbell, Wilmette, Ill.

LUMBER COMPANIES MERGE

Merger of two old-established lumber companies in Boston has been completed under the name B. L. Tim-Manson Company. The B. L. Tim Lumber Company, through its predecessors, originated in Florida in 1870 and the Manson Lumber Company was established in 1856. The former company was incorporated in Massachusetts in 1911 and the Manson Company in 1909. Both firms are located in East Boston. Officers of the new company are: James T. Manson, president; Siegfried Hirsh, treasurer and general manager. While the business office will be at 101 Border Street, East Boston, the hard pine wharf of the Tim Company is to be retained.

What They are Saying

GEORGE F. MILTON: "The party of Jefferson, in my opinion, would commit political suicide if it listened to the proposals of the twentieth century nullifiers of the Constitution."

MRS. PARKER S. MADDUX: "If conscription for war were known to include all property and labor, as well as the services of the youth of the Nation, it would undoubtedly put an end to war."

DEAN INGE: "The English have never been very good shopkeepers; they have excelled in manufactures and commerce, not in retail trading."

MAUDE ROYDEN: "Perhaps nations will be a little more shy of asking for revenge when they realize that to do so is not a proof of virility."

VISCOUNT CAVE: "Providence has bestowed modesty on some people and on others a disposition for public life."

OLIVE WADSLEY: "Most of us create in our imagination a being who has the chivalry of a Sir Galahad, the whimsicality of Barrie, and the bedrockness of the shy, silent men of fiction,—then we marry someone who likes tinkering with a car and wireless."

A. G. GARDINER: "Most husbands and wives are happier with each other than they suspect."

L. S. McCRORY: "Home is the dwelling place of the true citizen, where comfort and happiness of family life and pride of ownership are inseparably linked."

MRS. G. F. FINER: "A home is a workshop for character building, a foundation for social and financial standing."

PAUL HARRIS: "Competition is a most important factor in commercial prosperity, but competition can and should be friendly."

GOVERNOR BREWSTER: "The future of our country will be built about the sea."

VERMONT MEASURE SIGNED

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—President Coolidge has signed the bill authorizing exchange of the present federal building and site at Rutland, Vt., for a memorial building and site.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Presidential Ladies

Some American Ladies, by Meade Minnigerode. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

MEADE MINNIGERODE has presented some more portraits from the early days of the American Republic in these biographical sketches of seven ladies, six of them Presidents' wives and the seventh the cause of more Cabinet meetings than any First Lady ever thought of being. The six are Martha Washington, Abigail Adams, Dolly Madison, Elizabeth Monroe, Louise Adams and Rachel Jackson; and the seventh, storm center that she was, is Peggy Eaton, wife of Andrew Jackson's Secretary of War and protégée of her husband's chief.

Mr. Minnigerode's pen is sure and nimble, and he draws each portrait against a lively social background thickly peopled with the friends and enemies of each administration and embellished, with details of the dress, upholstery and cookery of the period. We miss just a little of that grasp of the essence of the period that made his "Lives and Times" so valuable; partly, perhaps, because he is now dealing with seven subjects instead of only four, and with a longer period of time.

Spectacle Comes First

"Some American Ladies" does not deal in character analysis. The author is always more concerned with the spectacle the period presents than with any penetrating examination of the inner hearts of these women. A student of biography could well spend a brace of evenings reading, one after the other, "Some American Ladies" and Gamaliel Bradford's "Wives," in order to compare the methods of the two writers. Mr. Bradford is more concerned with character, less with the scene. Yet in Mr. Minnigerode's more journalistic and dashing narratives one finds each lady hit off in significant phrases. Martha Washington was "a great lady but not a grande dame." Abigail Adams was "the living spirit of the embattled Colonies." Dolly Madison was one who felt that "nothing mattered enough to make a fuss about."

Elizabeth Monroe and Louisa Adams, who are less familiar to most readers, both carried on the tradition of diplomatic training in the Presidency. Mrs. Monroe was very beautiful, but circumstances prevented her using her social training to her husband's advantage in Washington.

Louisa Adams

Louisa Adams stands out as the woman who made that courageous trip across Europe by private carriage in the turbulent times of Napoleon's Hundred Days. It was at the close of her husband's service as Minister to Russia. Mr. Adams had gone to Ghent. Louisa was in St. Petersburg, and he nonchalantly bade her sell her furniture and meet him in Paris. When, after many and great difficulties, she reached his hotel in Paris she found him merely annoyed that she had not arrived the day before. It was not Louisa Adams' fault that the Adams reign at the White House was unpopular.

Mr. Minnigerode's account of Rachel Jackson, as it first appeared in a magazine, called forth a vehement protest from representatives of various patriotic societies in Tennessee, to the effect that it falsified and belittled the character of Tennessee's beloved hero and discredited the noble qualities of his wife. In reading the sketch of Rachel Jackson one hardly sees substantial grounds for such complaint, though one can easily perceive that those who had been accustomed to invest General Jackson and his wife with the courtly manners and high-born grace of the old Southern aristocracy might be offended. General Jackson prided himself on being a man of the people; his wife was a pioneer's daughter brought up in a blockhouse. Such facts might easily influence their manners but certainly did not detract from their characters. It seems to this reviewer that Mr. Minnigerode has told Rachel Jackson's rather pathetic story with a good deal of tenderness.

Peggy Eaton

Peggy Eaton's story is of another sort. General Jackson, believing that his Rachel had been irreparably injured by gossiping tongues, was ready to take up the cudgels for any disparaged woman. This he did for Peggy O'Neill, who married the man he made Secretary of War. Peggy was beautiful but not very discreet, and for both reasons, perhaps, the other Cabinet ladies would have nothing to do with her. Whereupon the President swore that "the spiteful cats who plagued the life out of my patient Rachel shall not scratch this brave little Peggy!"

It was a great fight while it lasted. There were more Cabinet meetings over Mrs. Eaton than over any public measure of Jackson's Administration. It ended in a dissolution of the Cabinet. The Eatons went to Spain, ambassadorically, and Peggy had a four years' triumph. Finally, when she was a grandmother, she married a dancing-master who ran off with a good deal of her money and her granddaughter, and Washington found something more to amuse itself with at Peggy's expense.

Mr. Minnigerode never lets his readers tire of a topic. He moves rapidly from one theme to another, with quotations from letters, diaries and popular ditties, with racy conversations and swift pen pictures; and when all else fails he uses the Device of the Dots. Just like this. . . .

Elizabeth Monroe, From an Engraving by Buttre.

Expatriated Americans

Uprooted, by Brand Whitlock. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.

THIS new novel by Brand Whitlock, whose diplomatic career has given him so extensive a knowledge of Europe, deals with the life of American expatriates in France. He adds his testimony to the evidence given by others that the existence of expatriates, except in some rare and choice instances, is an anxious, impermanent, unsatisfying affair. Yet the doubt remains if these persons would be any better satisfied if they went back home and tried to strike their roots again into their native soil.

Mr. Whitlock's substantial and exquisitely modulated novel is concerned more with characters than with events. He portrays a large group of men and women who impress us with their authenticity. He lets us hear them talk together, see them on shipboard, in the streets, restaurants and studios of Paris and even in the drawing-rooms of the sacrosanct Faubourg St. Germain. He takes us with them along the Riviera, to the tennis tournament at Cannes, to tawdry casinos, and up to the secure heights above the littoral where the aristocracy abide in unquestioned serenity.

Back to Normalcy

As for the story, it simply tells that an American girl from the middle west, having had a taste of Europe as a war worker, is dissatisfied with her home town and goes back to Paris. She meets a middle-aged American artist whom she would have married if he had given her a little more encouragement. She flirts and chatters and breezes her way to the Riviera, leaps into its brilliant but not very select life, is tactless and unconventional and gets herself talked about, is deserted by her not impeccable chaperone, and finally wakes up to the fact that all this is leaving her with a bad taste in her mouth. "There's no place like home," she says, and decides to marry the nice young American engineer who has been waiting for her all the time.

Waldron, the artist, who watches over Betty Marsh's wayward course with so much chivalrous solicitude, is by far the most interesting and complex character in the book. For him expatriation had some justification because Paris was the suitable background for his painting. Perhaps it was because Betty signified the native land that he had almost forgotten, perhaps it was because of her beauty and her youth, perhaps because he recognized her inner soundness, that he was drawn to her. Yet in his most melting moods part of his thought was occupied with his work.

It is through Waldron's eyes that the author gives the best there is in the book; that is the setting—the streets and buildings of Paris, the motion and color of the Riviera, the ancient beauty of Provence. All this meant nothing to Betty Marsh. History, art—except the newest and most violent—the mellow charm of gray façades and faded tapestries did not even touch her. She did not know how to order a meal; witness that terrible luncheon of grape fruit and ice cream! It was well, indeed, that some shred of common sense held Waldron from asking Betty to marry him.

Betty and Waldron are not the only well-rounded characters in the book. Every one of the many who people its pages is alive. There is Dorothy, the fastidious American-French widow whom Waldron has loved for 20 years. No, he does not ask her to marry him either, for he is rather used to unrequited affection.

Sure of Milieu

Brand Whitlock is sure of his milieu. He is sure of his Paris, of course, and rather takes it for granted that we know it pretty well, too, except for the hallowed Faubourg St. Germain. He is sure of his Riviera, which he describes in joyous detail, in passages of searching beauty.

He is sure of his attitude, too, toward these expatriates—the uprooted Americans, English, Russians and whatnot, who seek a precarious foothold in foreign soil. For those who have been long uprooted he thinks there is small hope of their going back to their native land, small hope that they would be as happy there as they are in their expatriation. But it would have been better for them if they had not been uprooted in the first place.

And yet—and yet—the best that the land of their expatriation has to offer to the best of them is very beautiful, very mellow—exquisite.

Parnell Still a Paradox

The Parnell of Real Life, by William O'Brien. London: T. Fisher Unwin. 7s. 6d. net.

PARNELL still remains a paradox. His life is being written and rewritten from many different angles—and the latest study of this leader is by an old colleague, Mr. William O'Brien, who shared a prison cell with this tragic figure of Irish politics. But still nobody has succeeded satisfactorily in explaining the lost leader.

Mr. O'Brien's is a readable enough book, with many interesting touches, including reference to Parnell's aversion to green, which he always described as an unlucky color; his choice of food and his fondness for chess. But it is by no means a studied portrait. The book for the most part consists of articles written at various periods to explain some changing or burning phase of Irish politics, and the effect on those who sit down for the first time to contemplate Parnell's part in securing freedom for Ireland must be a trifle disconcerting. They never see Parnell whole, and seldom with the mask really off. He is shown in glimpses, but the reader is never sure whether it is the real man or a dummy figure put up by Mr. O'Brien to make a debating point. Parnell is half-painted in many settings, but in spite of the obvious sincerity of Mr. O'Brien, one is baffled by the task of piecing together the many fragments which do not seem to fit. Parnell was a complex character, and perhaps none of his followers knew him really well, for even William O'Brien admits that he had a strange temperament that was rather baffling even to his friends. The failure of his enemies to understand his character and his aims led to Parnell's fall. Of that there is no doubt. And while Mr. O'Brien tries to fix the blame for the retirement of his hero upon certain Liberal leaders of the period, there can be no doubt that the jealousies and the bitterness that existed in the ranks of the Irish party itself were the determining factors.

The history of Ireland is one long series of "ifs"; and the problem in this case is, if there had been no Mrs. O'Shea, whether Parnell would have succeeded in obtaining Home Rule for Ireland. From the internal evidence in the book it seems probable that the wrangling that would have broken out in any Parliament set up in Dublin at that period would have been more noisy and open than that which was observed at Westminster. Parnell himself is said to have observed that Ireland would be a good place to keep away from for 20 years after the passing of a Home Rule Act.

Parnell's large-mindedness is not questioned, if his tactics occasionally are, but his moral lapse and his fading from the scene at a moment when he seemed likely to come to grips with a solution to which he had devoted his life constitute a tragedy which has few parallels. There are many who would hold that his human frailties wrecked a righteous cause. How far these were responsible for the recent events in Irish history is beyond the power of Mr. O'Brien, with his long parliamentary association with Parnell, or any other historian to say with any degree of definiteness. But it is a subject on which most students of Irish affairs will never cease to speculate.

Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the indorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

Four American Party Leaders, by Charles E. Merriam. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Growing Up With a City, by Louise DeKoven Bowen. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.50.

Imperial Rome, by Martin P. Nilsson. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. $5.

Vignettes of the Sea, by Felix Riesenberg. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. $3.

Selected Russian Short Stories, translated by A. E. Chamot. New York: Oxford University Press, American Branch. 80 cents.

Permanent Play Materials for Young Children, by Charlotte G. Garrison. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

When I Was a Boy in Armenia, by Manoog Der Alexanian. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.25.

Jungle Joe, by Clarence Hawkes. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.50.

Origins of the Triple Alliance, by Archibald Cary Coolidge. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.75.

Elementary School Supervision, by Arthur Gist. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.80.

A Moscow Diary, by Anna Porter. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr Co. $1.

Rough Justice, by C. E. Montague. London: Chatto & Windus. 7s. 6d. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday Page & Co. $2.

Sportcraft for All the Year, by Dale R. Van Horn. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $2.

The Links, by Robert Hunter. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $4.

Shepherd Easton's Daughter, by Mary J. H. Skrine. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

The Century Vocabulary-Wordbook, by Garland Greever and Joseph M. Bachelor. New York: The Century Co.

Jane Taylor, Prose and Poetry, by F. V. Barry. New York: Oxford University Press, American Branch. $1.25.

Classic Concord, edited by Caroline Ticknor. New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $7.50.

Beethoven's Letters, with explanatory notes by Dr. A. C. Kalischer. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $5.

All Around Robin Hood's Barn, by Walter A. Dyer. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. $5.

Garden Making and Keeping, by Hugh Findlay. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. $5.

The Perfect Calendar, by Henry Fitch. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50.

Books You Can't Go Wrong On

India, by Sir Valentine Chirol (Ernest Benn, 15s.; Scribner, $3).

Beethoven's Letters, with notes by Dr. A. C. Kalischer (Dent; Dutton, $5).

Rough Justice, by C. E. Montague (Chatto & Windus, 7s. 6d.; Doubleday, Page, $2).

Life's Fitful Fever, a Volume of Memories, by Margaret Wynne Nevinson (London: Adam & Charles Black. 15s. net) looks back through a long life of public work to the ways when as a child she became aware of "the unfortunate fate of being a girl," and it would seem that the consciousness of this unfortunate fate, during her many splendid activities in the fight for justice, may have been the cause of much of the sadness that comes out in these pages. She early revolted against the inequalities between the sexes. As a rent collector in the slums of London; a member of the board of guardians; a speaker and worker for the Women's Freedom League both during and after the fierce fight for the suffrage, and as a Justice of the Peace, Mrs. Nevinson gained, and is still gaining, an extraordinarily wide and varied experience of economic and political conditions, which, despite the unprecedented change for the better year by year, proved to her a bitter revelation. May not the "unfortunate fate," if viewed in the light of opportunity, be changed from a seeming drag on progress into a mighty privilege?

Some Thin Volumes

The Sea Anthology, edited by Alice Hunt Bartlett. New York: Brentano's. $2.

Harvest of Youth, by Edward Davison. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.

American Silhouettes, by Arthur Crew Inman. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

Island Born, by Harold Vinal. New York: Harold Vinal.

More in American, by John V. A. Weaver. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $1.50.

Ladders Through the Blue, by Herman Hagedorn. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday Page & Co. $1.50.

ALMOST everybody likes sea poems because almost everybody is impressed by the ocean and wishes to learn the poet's impression. An anthology saves the reader much work and expense, and this particular one offers 100 poems not published before. Any poetry library is sure to be enriched by this volume, so splendidly expressive of the sea and so fine in poetic quality.

Surely everything of mystery, of romance, of sorrow, of music, of desire that the sea signifies to us in this book, in language of power. Shakespeare and the others of old times are here, and with them the voices of today with the surge of the new age like the surge of the ocean. The hundred new sonnets are the result of a contest, and some of the best writers in America and England are represented. All in all, this is an authoritative document on the sea—on a subject that almost no poet fails to touch upon as one of the great objective factors of life.

Anthologies are gaining immense popularity in America, and although one would not like to see readers composing their libraries solely of such collections, yet the anthology scheme is a good one. In the present instance, surely, an anthology is justified. In running through the contents, one is impressed that poets generally reach so high a pitch of emotional fervor on the subject of the sea.

Edward Davison

Mr. Davison has many earmarks of the tradition of the London Mercury. No one could ask for more solid conservatism, greater respect for classicism, or better taste. Edward Davison runs true to form, but although this means that he is not outstandingly individualistic, yet it is not intended for a deeply derogatory criticism. To be a careful classicist, with both feet on the ground of reason, is something to be proud of. Those who want shoutings and accusations need not look in this volume for poetry to interest them.

This is a sample of the poet's quiet, pensive, cultivated style. It is called "To a Girl at the Seeley Library."

When with crouched shoulders and attentive head
You droop, lovely, above a sullen page,
So ill your eyes expand their wealth of power
Beauty might mourn her wasted heritage:
Yet all the careful wisdom you have read
Lies like the dust upon a thirsty flower.

For I have heard you in clear reveries
Laughing across the Downs, and we have swung
Down Pen-y-Pas together and lain still
On Cleadon when the lark below us sung,
And sunlight rippled to your eager eyes,
And winds went tumbling down the sleepy hill.

Sincere, Clear, Refined

This is the kind of poetry that we can label sincere, clear, refined. Throughout the book these same adjectives seem to apply. There is nothing blatant or tricky to the end of giving an effect. There is a sober weightiness rather than a fiery intensity. One cannot call the author an original thinker, speaker, or musician, but aside from the sonnets all the work in the book is above average.

Mr. Inman writes strictly up-to-date verse, in that his subjects are the contacts of daily life—skyscrapers, subways, money-power, and so on. He is a good workman and a believer in variety of verse form. He is an observer and a terse, clear describer of emotions and objects. He has a deep undercurrent along with the purely superficial. But one doesn't like to see such an iciness in poetry—this is cold and hard as rock. One is not likely to remember much of an elevating nature about this book. Oughtn't we to expect some emancipating quality?

Mr. Vinal has written passable verse for some time. This tiny volume is about at the standard he has touched heretofore. As ever, one can read him here with interest if without much emotion. This 28-page garland deals wholly with the sea—as the title suggests.

Mr. Weaver's volume has a wider range and more poetic feeling, despite the distressing lapses into slang and other bad English. The bad English is used intentionally because the writer seems to think it is American. Humor, pathos and, in fact, the entire range of humane emotion seems to be his to use. This dextrous writer paints life in realistic terms. Many would call him harsh in conception and in language. It is true that he is often crude, and therefore dismaying to those who expect poetry to be a tinted and satiny thing, full of music and figures in the sky. But others will say that it is better to be crude and true than to be highflown and false. At all events there is all the vigor of America in this collection, all the say of youth that never is forlorn.

Hermann Hagedorn

Mr. Hagedorn is an idealist with more of the visionary about him than is ordinary even with poets. Many of his poems are forecasts of an improved world. There are some excesses of expression and some vaguenesses of thought. Strange that this idealistic author so rarely makes beautiful or intensely poetic, is alphrase. His work seems more that of simply a vigorous man than of a poet who is impelled to write because of his artistic understanding. There is movement always in this volume. And one thanks the author for breaking away from brief lyrics into something longer, occasionally. Too, there is nothing small or futile in the book, and the thought, if not anything beautiful in image or ways arresting and stimulating.

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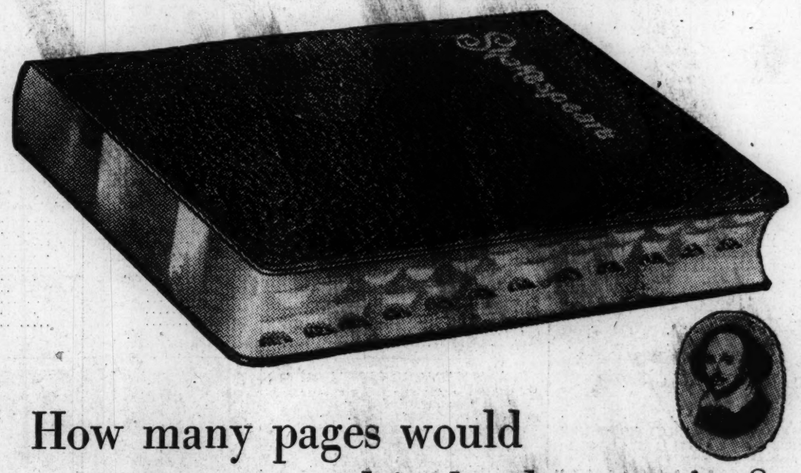

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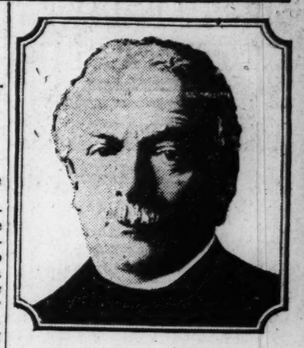

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DRAKE RELAYS ATTRACT STARS

Leading College Athletes of Central West to Be Among the Contestants

DES MOINES, Ia., April 14 (Special)—With a galaxy of internationally famous athletes vying for honors, a large number of meet records and several United States intercollegiate marks are expected to topple here April 23 and 24, when 2500 high school, college and university track and field stars compete in the seventeenth annual Drake Relay Carnival.

Entries, which close Saturday, have brought the leading athletes of all Missouri Valley Conference and "Big Ten" universities, Oregon Agricultural College, Butler College, Wabash College, University of Texas, University of South Dakota and other colleges from east, west and south. About 30 universities were expected to have entry blanks here this week, while more than 50 middle western colleges will be entered in the class B relays and special events.

The relays have taken on an aspect of a gigantic carnival. Advance seat sales indicate that temporary bleachers will have to be erected in addition to the 20,000 seats in the new Drake Stadium, in which the relays are being held for the first time. The famous Drake quarter-mile cinder path has been left untouched in building the new athletic plant.

In addition to the university and college divisions, more than 150 high schools are expected to compete from Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota and Kansas.

Charles Hoff, Norwegian track star who has broken the world's pole vault record in many indoor competitions, may be seen here. Athletic Director O. M. Solem has ordered a special set of vaulting standards which will measure any jump up to 14 ft. 6in.

J. C. Kuck of Kansas State Teachers has promised to try to break the world's record set by Ralph Rose in the shotput. His record of 50ft. 6¾in. made at the Illinois indoor relays is only slightly short of Rose's 51-foot heave that has stood since 1919.

The Kansas State Agricultural College team which showed remarkable form in the Texas relays, winning the two-mile in 7m 58.4s., is set for a further improvement here next week, when it will be opposed by Notre Dame of Illinois, Texas, Northwestern University, Ohio State University, Iowa State College, and Drake, who will press it hard for a new relay mark. The Emporia, Kan., sprinters are also in good form for the mile, four-mile and medley events, with keenest competition coming from Drake, Notre Dame, Ohio State and University of Iowa.

The program places 23 events on each day of the meet. Trophies, medals and ribbons will be awarded at the stadium following each day's races.

K. L. Wilson, athletic director of Northwestern University, will be head referee and starter.

CORNELL AND TIGERS WILL VISIT ENGLAND

To Combine Against Oxford-Cambridge in Dual Meet

PRINCETON, N. J., April 14—Cornell University and Princeton University track teams will combine again this summer to face the teams of Oxford and Cambridge Universities at Stamford Bridge, England, according to a statement made yesterday by Dr. Charles W. Kennedy, chairman of the Princeton Board of Athletic Control.

An invitation extended by the Englishmen after the international meet in Atlantic City last summer, when the English track team defeated the American team, was at that time tentatively accepted and has recently been ratified by the authorities of both Cornell and Princeton.

About 25 men from the two American colleges will sail for England, June 26, reaching there on Independence Day. They will train with the Englishmen at Queens Club and the meet will take place on July 10.

Prospects for the American team are still indefinite, but it is expected that the Americans will present a better balanced team this year than they did last. The Englishmen lost three of their stars who have completed their studies in Douglas, G. A. Lowe, of Cambridge, Olympic middle-distance runner; Vernon E. Morgan, of Oxford, Olympic two-miler, and William E. Stevenson, of Oxford, who was intercollegiate champion in the quarter while studying at Princeton. Lord David Burghley, hurdler, and Arthur E. Porritt, sprinter, both of Oxford, are still eligible for competition, however.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	1	0	1.000
Brooklyn	1	0	1.000
Cincinnati	1	0	1.000
St. Louis	1	0	1.000
Boston	0	1	.000
New York	0	1	.000
Chicago	0	1	.000
Pittsburgh	0	1	.000

RESULTS TUESDAY

Philadelphia 6, Boston 3.
Brooklyn 3, New York 0.
Cincinnati 7, Chicago 6 (10 innings).
St. Louis 7, Pittsburgh 6.

GAMES WEDNESDAY

Boston at Philadelphia.
Brooklyn at New York.
Chicago at Cincinnati.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

PETTY ALLOWS ONE HIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	8	2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Batteries—Petty and DeBerry; Barnes, McNamara and Snyder, Hartley. Losing pitcher—Barnes. Umpires—Klem and Hart. Time—2h. 5m.

HORNSBY MAKES THREE HITS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	x	7	10	2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	6	9	0

Batteries—Rhem and O'Farrell; Aldridge, Sheehan and Smith. Losing pitcher—Aldridge. Umpires—O'Day, Pfirman and Reardon. Time—2h. 10m.

PICINICK HITS HOME RUN

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	1	0	1	7	10	0
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	6	9	5

Batteries—Donohue, Luque, May and Picinick; Cooper, Blake and Hartnett. Winning pitcher—May. Losing pitcher—Cooper. Umpires—Quigley, Moran and Sweeney. Time—2h. 25m.

BRAVES DROP OPENER

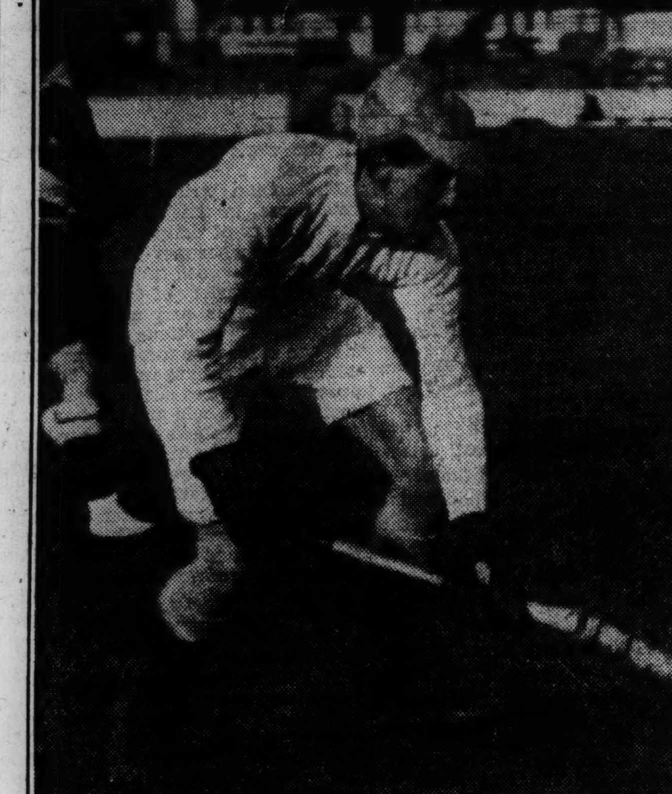
Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	1	3	0	2	0	0	0	x	6	13	2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	9	3

Batteries—Carlson and Wilson; Genewich, Benton, Hearn and Gibson. Losing pitcher—Genewich. Umpires—McCormick, Rigler and McLaughlin. Time—2h. 15m.

HONOR UNITED STATES ATHLETES

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—Jackson V. Scholz of New York and Lloyd Hahn of Boston deserve to be classed among the greatest athletes in the world, says a letter received by the Amateur Athletic Union from L. A. Tracey, secretary of the amateur body in New Zealand. The letter conveyed New Zealand's thanks to America for sending two of its best performers to that country.

Leader of British Collegiate Lacrosse Team



Capt. F. N. S. Melland, Oxford University.

English Lacrosse Twelve at Harvard

Fine Spectacle Looked for in Stadium as Teams Play

The most interesting lacrosse game Harvard University has had since its memorable clash with the Carlyle Indians is scheduled to take place tomorrow at the Harvard Stadium, when the Crimson stickmen entertain the visiting English twelve composed of Oxford-Cambridge University players.

The visitors have not startled the lacrosse followers here exactly in their recent showings, but from Harvard's standpoint the British team looks mighty formidable and a victory for the Cambridge boys will be entered on the list of achievements to be remembered for some time. The English team is well versed in the game and since its regular season on the Isles is completed the men are playing at the peak of their game.

Another indication of handicap facing Harvard is the fact that the combined stars to oppose them have been associating enough through their recent games to develop the necessary team work to make them even more formidable. The Crimson, on the other hand, has had only one game behind it for experience, against the Boston Lacrosse Club Saturday, and that could hardly be described as more than a scrimmage.

The contest is scheduled to start at 4 o'clock and will be held in the stadium where all may view the game comfortably. The nature of the sport resembles hockey in so far as the object is to hurl the small india rubber ball into the opponent's net, which is of different shape, but not unlike the hockey net. With team passing, body-checking and speed combined the game is rated one of the fastest and hardest to play.

After the game the English athletes will be fêted by the Harvard authorities with a banquet at the Varsity Club and later the visitors journey on to further conquests here with American college teams. The atmosphere of the large stadium and the regalia of the players will make the game a spectacle worth viewing. The time of the play will be 30-minute halves. The H. A. A. has had quite a demand for tickets to date.

ARAGON BROTHERS ON PHILIPPINE TEAM

MANILA, April 14 (AP)—Francisco and Guillermo Aragon, both former tennis singles champions of the Philippines, have been selected to represent the islands in the Davis Cup tournament.

On their way to the United States the brothers will stop in Japan and play a number of exhibition matches with leading Japanese players.

Manuel Barredo, present singles champion of the Philippines, will accompany the Aragons to Japan.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	1	0	1.000
Cleveland	1	0	1.000
Chicago	1	0	1.000
New York	1	0	1.000
Boston	0	1	.000
Detroit	0	1	.000
Philadelphia	0	1	.000
St. Louis	0	1	.000

RESULTS TUESDAY

New York 12, Boston 11.
Washington 1, Philadelphia 0 (15 innings).
Cleveland 2, Detroit 1.
Chicago 5, St. Louis 1.

GAMES WEDNESDAY

New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Washington.
Cleveland at Detroit.
St. Louis at Chicago.

JOHNSON STRIKES OUT TWELVE

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	R	H	E
Washington—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	9	1
Philadelphia—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0

Batteries—Johnson and Ruel, Severeid; Rommel and Cochrane. Umpires—Connolly, Nallin and Geisel. Time—2h. 33m.

LYONS IN FINE FORM

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	x	5	10	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	10	2

Batteries—Lyons and Schalk; Gaston, Ballou, Davis and Schang. Losing pitcher—Gaston. Umpires—Hildebrand, Moriarty and Rowland. Time—2h. 16m.

UHLE IS EFFECTIVE

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	1
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	9	0

Batteries—Uhle and Sewell; Whitehill, Barfoot and Bassler, Manion. Losing pitcher—Whitehill. Umpires—Owens, Ormsby and Evans. Time—2h. 20m.

HEAVY HITTING AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	4	0	1	3	3	0	1	0	0	12	15	3
Boston	1	0	0	0	2	5	1	2	0	11	14	1

Batteries—Shawkey, Shocker, Hoyt and Collins; Ehmke, Sommers, Welzer, Lundgren, Wiltz, Kiefer and Gaston. Winning pitcher—Shawkey. Losing pitcher—Ehmke. Umpires—Dinneen and McGowan. Time—3h.

Looking for a Position?

Watch the Classified Advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

BIG TEN CAMPAIGN STARTS IN EARNEST

Chicago Faces Two Baseball Games in Seven Days

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 14—Baseball gets under way in the championship campaign of the Intercollegiate Conference in earnest during the next seven days with five games on the program. Indiana University, the title defending nine does not appear, but University of Chicago, which finished second last season, faces two contests.

In the first, Chicago attacks Northwestern University at Evanston today. The Maroons under Coach N. H. Norgren, have the same pitching staff that carried them to the top last year with the addition of one or two capable reserves and should make a good showing. Northwestern, on the other hand, appeared weak at the bat when it made only three singles and lost, 6 to 0, to Purdue University in the opening game of the season.

Chicago visits Purdue next Tuesday. The latter on Friday journeys to Ohio State University. C. L. Hulswitt '26, veteran pitcher, who held Northwestern in hand, may be able to control the Buckeyes, though the latter may prove more capable at the bat.

Two games on Saturday take Northwestern against University of Wisconsin, and University of Iowa against University of Illinois. The latter looks strong as a result of its successful southern trip. University of Michigan, a likely contender, does not get into action until a week from Saturday. Indiana's first game comes at the same time.

WOMEN GOLFERS TO START COMPETITION

Sixty matches on 10 playing days are scheduled this spring, the first six of which start tomorrow, in the district team championship race of the Women's Golf Association of Boston. This series, held annually, opens the competitive golf season for the Greater Boston district, and will continue until May 17 unless there are postponed matches. One of the features this year is the provision made to play off such postponements on May 20 and 21.

Another feature for the 1926 campaign is a new rule for team matches: "No putts shall be conceded." This, of course, relieves the player of all choice in the matter, and some of the players, who talked with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday, are of the opinion that the Women's Golf Association of Boston has taken a wise step in adopting this rule, which is undoubtedly for the betterment of the game.

Each district will have its first and second teams this season, the same as last, with nine players on a team. The winner will be the team winning the greatest number of matches, a tie to be played off on June 1 unless there are more than two teams involved, in which event the title goes to the district which has won the greatest number of individual matches. Each player will receive three points for each match she plays and five additional points for each match she wins, for an individual prize.

The districts are: Brae Burn, the Country Club, Central District, Northern District, Southern District and Providence District, and captains of the first teams are Miss Frances Stebbins, Mrs. William C. Quinby, Miss Theresa Winsor, Miss Margaret Curtis, Mrs. Edward H. Baker Jr. and Mrs. L. Duane Wallick, respectively.

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EDMONTON GIRLS LOSE IN TORONTO

Lakesides Win Basketball Game, 24 to 19

TORONTO, Ont., April 14 (Special)—The Edmonton graduates, who lost their world's ladies' basketball title to the Newman Sterns of Cleveland, in a four-game series last week in Cleveland and Brooklyn, met with their first defeat in Canada in several seasons here last night when they were defeated by the local Lakesides in the first of a two-game series for the Canadian title, by 24 to 19. The game was one of the most exciting played in this city and attracted a record attendance. Five times the score was tied and at the end of each of the first three periods the winners were leading by two points.

The locals did not have as much of the play as did the losers, but the latter did too much passing in attempts to work in for close-in shots, while the Lakesides made full use of their scoring opportunities. In the third period the Graduates scored three baskets in a row to take the lead 15 to 11, but the locals staged a spurt and scored three. In the final period the losers evened the count at 17-all, but the winners again rallied and increased their total to 24 before the Edmonton girls secured their final basket.

For the winners Miss Janet Allan, Miss Helen Hendry, and Miss Nora Gordon were the best, with Miss Dorothy Johnson and Miss Kate MacRae as the stars for the visitors. The second game will be played on Thursday. The summary:

LAKESIDES		GRADUATES
Nora Gordon	lf……rg	Kate MacRae
Dolly Dunlop	rf……lg	Elsie Bennie
Innes Bramley	c……c	Connie Smith
Helen Hendry	lg..rf	Dorothy Johnson
Janet Allan	rg……lf	Daisy Johnson

Score—Lakesides 24, Edmonton Graduates 19. Goals from field—Misses Gordon 4, Dunlop 2, Bramley 2, Allan for Lakesides; Misses Dorothy Johnson 3, MacRae 3, Smith 2 for Graduates. Goals from foul—Misses Dunlop 2, Gordon, Bramley, Allan, Hendry for Lakesides; Miss MacRae 3 for Graduates. Substitute—Miss Mina Swan for Lakesides. Officials—P. Millar and J. McCutcheon, Toronto. Time—Four 10m. periods.

SQUASH RACQUETS PLAYERS LEADING

Squash Tennis Exponents, However, Are Favorites

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 14—The contest between the squash tennis leaders and those who regard squash racquets as a better sport, which started yesterday at the University Club, where 10 of the best squash racquets players of the metropolis encountered the leading expert amateurs of squash tennis, including nine of the first 10, gave the racquets players a lead of 450 points to 176, when the 10 racquets matches were concluded.

By the terms of the competition, the total points in both branches of the sport shall be added together, however, after the same pairs have encountered each other in squash tennis as well. So this performance of the squash tennis players in doing so well at the unfamiliar game, indicates a victory for the faster sport when the squash tennis matches are played at the Yale Club tomorrow afternoon.

Two Harvard Club players, the United States champion of 1926, Fillmore Van Sinderen Hyde, and the title holder in 1925, William Rand Jr., did the best work for the losers. Each pair played three games, and Hyde forced extra points in the second game of his match against A. E. Ells, a former squash tennis star, who was metropolitan champion, at squash racquets, two years ago, while Rand, encountering Darwin P. Kingsley Jr., regarded as the second leading squash racquets player of the United States, actually won the third game, 15—13. The summary:

A. E. Ells, University Club, defeated F. V. S. Hyde, Harvard Club, 15—5, 17—14, 15—6.

Tevis Huhn, Princeton Club, defeated T. R. Coward, Yale Club, 15—5, 15—5, 15—9.

R. W. Gilmore, University Club, defeated H. R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, 15—1, 15—2, 15—3.

R. F. DeVoe, University Club, defeated R. B. Haines, Columbia University Club, 15—1, 15—9, 15—5.

D. P. Kingsley, University Club, defeated William Rand Jr., Harvard Club, 15—10, 15—8, 13—15.

P. K. Keenan, Montclair A. C., defeated O. L. Guernsey, Yale Club, 15—1, 15—8, 15—5.

C. H. Hitchins, Harvard Club, defeated Gavin Brackenridge, Princeton Club, 15—7, 15—5, 15—7.

R. E. Fink, Montclair A. C., defeated G. M. Rushmore, Harvard Club, 15—4, 15—6, 15—5.

J. H. Harper Jr., Rockaway Hunting Club, defeated G. G. Davidson, Crescent A. C., 15—8, 15—6, 15—2.

R. E. T. Riggs, University Club, defeated A. J. Cordier, Yale Club, 15—8, 15—2, 15—4.

The point scores:

Squash Racquets		Squash Tennis	
Ells	47	Hyde	25
Huhn	45	Coward	19
Gilmore	45	Mixsell	6
DeVoe	45	Haines	15
Kingsley	43	Rand	33
Keenan	45	Guernsey	14
Hutchins	45	Brackenridge	19
Fink	45	Rushmore	15
Harper	45	Davidson	16
Riggs	45	Cordier	14
	450		176

B. A. A. MARATHON LIST NOW 89

The Boston Athletic Association Marathon list was augmented by six entries yesterday, according to Manager Thomas J. Kanaly, and the total to date is 89. The list as announced is as follows: James Shaw, Monarch A. C., Toronto; Michael J. Lynch and James H. Montague, Aloysius Club, Washington, D. C.; John Hospit, Taunton Boy's Club; L. DieVnti, Rover A. C., Everett, and A. L. Monteverde, Mays Landing, N. J.

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RADEMACHER'S UNITED STATES TOUR IS HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL

Breaks 13 World Records and Establishes Himself as the Greatest Breaststroke Swimmer in the World Today During His Short American Visit

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 14—"Highly successful in every way," is the summary of his invasion of the United States by Erich Rademacher of Magdeburg, Ger., who as a result of the tour established himself as the greatest breaststroke swimmer in the world today. While Rademacher has been breaking world's records in his own country for several years, his ability against American stars had not been shown, for Germany has not been represented in recent Olympic games.

In his short stay in the United States, accompanied by Gustav E. K. Frolich, a backstroke star, using the old "frog kick," Rademacher broke 13 world's records in the breaststroke. He now returns East to conclude his tour with an exhibition at the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. Rademacher bettered the best American records in American tanks, and defeated the United States 220-yard champion, Walter Spence of Brooklyn, in the annual indoor title games here.

While he improved their marks, Rademacher did not meet the outstanding record makers of the United States, R. D. Skelton and J. I. Faricy of the Illinois Athletic Club, practicers of the "fish-tail flip" of the legs as taught by Coach William Bachrach. Faricy and Skelton have been out of competition for nearly a year, and as a result aquatic followers were deprived of some keen races and also the opportunity to compare methods.

More Power in Legs

Rademacher, however, has seen most of the American breaststroke artists in workouts and has made some interesting observations as to their styles. In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor he said:

"I get more power out of my legs than the American breaststroke swimmers. They work their arms a great deal harder than I do. This makes a big difference in the co-ordination of arms and legs. By making a wider outward separation of the legs I get more propelling power into my inward kick.

"I was impressed by the ease and relaxation in the stroke of Skelton. He has a very smooth style, but lacks the weight to get real power into his leg drive. He weighs only about 150 pounds, while I weigh 183."

There is a marked difference in the physical structure of the American breaststroke swimmers and that of the German. The later is fairly stocky with legs not unusually long. He is fully muscled. The Americans, with the exception of Spence, are long and lean with exceptionally long legs. G. B. Brainerd of the C. A. A. is the same. Their methods are snaky, while Rademacher's are beefy.

Tribute to the remarkable power of the German swimmer was paid by Chicago experts. M. J. McDermott of the I. A. C., former world's record holder who has not appeared in competition for a number of years, declared that Rademacher's style was nearly perfect, but others disagreed. The German makes a longer sweep with his arms than the Americans, bringing the hands up way back near the hips. The Americans end the sweep when the hands are extended parallel with the shoulders.

McDermott thought this was a superiority in the German's stroke. That Rademacher himself did not estimate it quite so highly is seen in his statement that he did not work his arms so hard as the Americans, but gets his chief power from the legs. Apparently he considers the arm sweep a minor part of his style.

Turns Slow

Rademacher's turns are awkward and slow, according to one critic, who declared that in the title race here Spence gained on the turns each time. Rademacher takes an extra stroke of the arms at the turn bringing them out of the water and lunging forward to the wall. This is declared to result in loss of time and effort. To go the length of a 60-foot tank he uses eight leg strokes and nine arm strokes.

Another difference appears in the attitude, or angle of the body in the water. The Americans lie nearly horizontal, with the head and shoulders not too high. Rademacher lies more on a slant, with feet deeper and head and shoulders higher. His armstroke brings his shoulders clear out of the water. There may be a fault in this, indicating that their effect is more buoyant than propelling. However, they give him a volplaning position, gaining traction with the feet deep in the water, and reducing resistance on the surface with the head and chest high.

One critic stated that Rademacher holds the left leg high and the other low, with a difference of 18 inches to two feet in their levels when fully separated. This critic also asserted that Rademacher makes a true breaststroke kick with the left foot, but trails the right foot in a manner which varies from the prescribed form. This was the subject of some discussion by officials before the championship races here, but they decided to allow the German to use his style without interference. Coach Bachrach asserted that the fault was not important enough to make a fuss about. The world record breaking performances of Rademacher made in the United States are as follows:

SEVENTY-FIVE-FOOT POOLS

Distance	Time	Date	Place
100 yards	1m. 8 4-5s.	March 9	N Y City
200 meters	2m. 50s.	March 10	Boston
200 meters	2m. 49s.	March 23	Buffalo
*300 yards	4m. 3s.	March 8	....Yale
*400 yards	5m. 25s.	March 8	....Yale
*400 meter	5m. 50 3-5s.	March 8	....Yale
*400 yards	5m. 52s.	March 8	....Yale
500 yards	7m. 3 4-5s.	March 24	..Phila.
500 yards	6m. 56 4-5s.	March 30	..Phila.
500 meters	6m. 35s.	March 30	..Phila.

*All in one race.

SIXTY-FOOT POOLS

Distance	Time	Date	Place
220 yards	2m. 46s.	April 7	..Chicago
400 yards	5m. 36 4-5s.	April 9	..Chicago
500 yards	6m. 59 4-5s.	April 9	..Chicago

Argentine Team to Enter Two Tourneys

By the Associated Press

Buenos Aires, April 14

THE Argentine Lawn Tennis Association has decided that the Argentine Davis Cup team, which will sail Saturday for Spain preparatory to the elimination matches with Hungary at Barcelona, May 15, also will compete in the French championships in Paris in June. It also will play in the London championships in June and the Wimbledon tournament in July.

CADETS START FOOTBALL

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 14 (AP)—Seventy-five cadets reported yesterday for the opening of the United States Military Academy spring football drill. In the absence of the new head coach, Lt. L. M. Jones, the workout was directed by Capt. Ralph Sasse, end coach. Rugby play will be a novel feature of future workouts, chiefly to develop the players' speed. Such veterans as Capt. O. M. Hewitt, Harry E. Wilson, Thomas J. H. Trapnell, Charles F. Born, Norris B. Harbold and Harding were in uniform today.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Indianapolis	1	0	1.000
Minneapolis	1	0	1.000
Toledo	1	0	1.000
Louisville	0	0	.000
Milwaukee	0	0	.000
Kansas City	0	1	.000
Columbus	0	1	.000
St. Paul	0	1	.000

RESULTS TUESDAY

Indianapolis 5, Kansas City 4.
Minneapolis 6, Columbus 5.
Toledo 12, St. Paul 4.
Louisville-Milwaukee, wet grounds.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Nashville	1	0	1.000
Birmingham	1	0	1.000
Little Rock	1	0	1.000
Mobile	1	0	1.000
Chattanooga	0	1	.000
Atlanta	0	1	.000
New Orleans	0	1	.000
Memphis	0	1	.000

Nashville 12, Atlanta 3.
Birmingham 15, Chtatanooga 3.
Mobile 10, New Orleans 3.
Little Rock 3, Memphis 2.

YATES WINS MEDAL

PINEHURST, N. C., April 14—Arthur Yates of Rochester won another medal here yesterday when he won the qualifying round of the annual mid-April tournament. Yates scored a 77, playing steadily all the way. C. R. Somerville, London, Ont., hockey player, scored 41—41—82 to win second place. He was closely followed by Robert Stranahan, Toledo golfer, with 41—42—83.

FOOTBALL AT B. U.

Spring football practice at Boston University has been decided on for May 1. Pre-season conditioning and acquaintance with the football, such as the Terrier squad will get during the last weeks before final examinations and the summer vacation will be a novelty. This will be the first season of spring training, and is due to the early opening next fall.

RODDEN TO COACH ST. PATRICKS

Toronto St. Patricks in the National Hockey League are reported to have signed M. J. Rodden as coach for the season of 1926-27. Rodden has been closely associated with the game for years and has been both professional and amateur referee for the past two years.

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PICK-UPS

PITCHING a one-hit game is a performance that is generally an outstanding feature of a major-league season; but when it is done by a recruit in the opening game of the season it becomes even more of a feature. J. L. Petty, Brooklyn's star recruit boxman from Indianapolis, accomplished this yesterday against New York. He was the leading pitcher of the American Association in 1924, with 22 victories and 7 defeats.

The attendance records at the opening games fell about 20,000 short of last year's totals, due probably to the brisk weather. It is figured that approximately 212,000 persons attended opening games in the major leagues.

It was a great game that Walter P. Johnson pitched for the Senators against the Philadelphia Athletics in the opening contest of the season. Washington fans must be more confident than ever of a third straight pennant. He struck out 12 and allowed 6 hits in 15 innings.

Hauser's record of 23 putouts in the 15-inning opening game was a feature; but there are other performances that surpassed his for extra inning games. In the 26-inning tie between Brooklyn and Boston in 1920, 43 and 30 putouts were made by the respective first basemen.

Pitching performances were outstanding in the opening games. Besides the one-hit game pitched by Petty of Brooklyn and the 15-inning shutout pitched by Johnson, there were several other well-pitched games.

The Yankees certainly have a powerful offensive. They started in the regular season where they left off the practice season. After winning 12 straight from Brooklyn, the victory against Boston yesterday marked their thirteenth straight victory. Shawkey looked like a champion until the fifth inning.

Hornsby of the Cardinals, Wheat of the Superbas and Frank Wilson of the Braves started off their major league seasons with perfect batting averages. Each made three hits in three accredited times at bat.

Ruth and Dugan of the Yankees, the former with three hits in six times up and the latter with three in five times at bat, and Flagstead of the Red Sox with four hits in six times at bat were the other hitting stars of the opening games.

The ball may be less lively in the major leagues this season; but it did not prevent five players from getting home runs. Picinick of the Reds, Freigau of the Cubs, Johnston of the Braves, Bottomley of the Cardinals and Bigbee of Pittsburgh were the four-base hitters in the opening major league games.

The ball looked livelier than ever at Fenway Park, with the Yankees and Red Sox making 29 hits between them.

It looks quite natural to see Washington standing tie for first place in the American League.

Twenty-three players in one game is the record for the American League, which was nearly equaled by the Boston club when 20 players were used yesterday. Five pinch hitters had a chance to bat for the Red Sox.

OVER 100 ENTER IN 50-MILE WALKING RACE

BALTIMORE, Md., April 14 (AP)—Entries for the 50-mile Washington-to-Baltimore walking race to be held on Saturday under the auspices of the Emorywood Athletic Club of this city have passed the 100 mark, club officials announced today. The walk will be the first at this distance to be recognized by the Amateur Athletic Union. The start will be made at the White House, Washington, at 5 a. m., with Baltimore's City Hall as the goal.

Included among the heel-and-toe stars entered are Mack Weiss, of the Mertopolitan A. A. U., New York, champion at 17 miles; Bernard Morgenstein and Rudolph Hanke, Glencoe A. C., New York; Harold Brown, Boston A. A.; Harold Garven, Shanahan Catholic Club, Philadelphia; and Morris Greenberg, Pastime A. C., New York.

Ten local women also will attempt the long test.

NAVY HOST TO RIFLE MATCH

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 14—The United States Naval Academy will be host to the intercollegiate rifle match, which will take place here on May 15. It will be the only general meeting of college riflemen during the year, and all institutions which support teams in this branch will be invited.

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DRAW GIVES FANS CHANCE TO PICK

Coveted Pole Positions in Penn Relays Assigned

PHILADELPHIA, April 14 (AP)—Followers of collegiate track sports were speculating today on the chances of their favorite teams to win in the annual University of Pennsylvania relay carnival as they glanced over the positions awarded at the drawings held yesterday.

The carnival, which will be held at Franklin Field here on April 23 and 24, will be attended by teams representing colleges and preparatory and high schools from practically all sections of the country. The Pacific Coast will be represented by Occidental College of Los Angeles.

Boston College drew the pole in the two-mile race in which Georgetown University last year broke the world's record for the event, is not entered. Notre Dame University drew third position and Ohio State University, eighth.

Furman College, from the south, drew the pole in the half-mile college relay, with the University of Chicago second. Holy Cross College, one of the favorites for this title, drew tenth. Occidental College is in fifth place.

Cornell University has the pole and University of Iowa second place in the one-mile championship race, which is believed by some will result in a new relay record and probably a world's record. Georgetown has fifth place. Chicago, with a team that is rated high in the Western Conference, will have eighth place.

University of Michigan and University of Wisconsin, with two excellent four-mile teams, which are expected to battle it out with Syracuse University, Boston College and Ohio State, for the title, did not do well in the draw, the former getting thirteenth place, and the latter, fifteenth.

CANADIAN CHAMPION TO ROW FOR PENN A. A.

TORONTO, April 14 (AP)—Chester Turner, rated by the American Association of Amateur Oarsmen as the fifth best sculler in America, is leaving today for Philadelphia. His departure is considered a big loss to Canadian aquatic sports. Turner has been one of the Toronto Argonaut Rowing Club stars for several seasons. Last year he won the Canadian singles championship and finished second in the United States national regatta.

Turner will be accompanied by Joseph Wright Jr., son of the coach of the Penn A. A. crew. Both of them are expected to row during the coming summer for the Penn A. A.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hollywood	5	1	.833
Portland	5	3	.625
Los Angeles	2	2	.500
Oakland	2	2	.500
Sacramento	2	3	.400
Mission	2	3	.400
Seattle	3	5	.375
San Francisco	2	4	.333

RESULTS TUESDAY

Portland 2, Seattle 1.
Hollywood 6, Los Angeles 2.
Oakland 12, Sacramento 5.
San Francisco 3, Mission 2.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Meaning of the Word, Significance

THE critics of every literary period have their favorite catch-words which are used by their originators with some more or less definite idea but which, in passing from one person to another, become abraded or worn like coins until whatever values they originally expressed are lost and they become mere counters, vaguely suggestive of something important and passing as expressive, but really meaningless. One such word that has had a considerable vogue in criticism and reviewing of late is "significance." One is almost certain to find it in every critical journal and to find it more than once, unless the editor has grown wary and has included it in his "blacklist" of words to be avoided.

Of course, there are many words in the general vocabulary that seem suddenly to develop a magnetic attraction which makes it impossible for the writer, especially the young writer, to let them alone,—such words as "meticulous" and "devastating" and "gesture," for example, which for some years past have been favorites of the ready writer. But those are merely annoying. A word like "significance," as used in criticism is of more serious importance, because it is used in judgment of works of art and therefore suggests a finality that may even be portentous. If a critic says of a book that "it is well written but lacks significance," he gives the impression of having said something very solemn about it; and many a thoughtless reader will conclude that he has done so and will never think of asking just what the sentence means. And perhaps it is not unfair to suggest that, if the critic himself were cornered and asked exactly what he meant, he might not be able to tell. He has used a catch-phrase that seems to float in the literary atmosphere like pollen. Next year the wind may change and bring us something else, but at present we have this and may as well try to see why.

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What is meant when a work of art is called significant? Roget gives as synonyms of "significance" such words as "importance," "seriousness," and "memorableness" and as antonyms, "immateriality," "triviality," and "unimportance." In another place he records a different category of synonyms, such as "meaning," "import," "purport," and "suggestion." A rather prolonged study of his lists and of an unabridged dictionary seems to point to "importance" and "meaning" as the two chief synonyms of the word, and, since modern usage generally observes the distinction between "significance" and "signification," we may conclude that "significant" as commonly employed means "important."

But what do we mean when we speak of a work of art as important? Coleridge's "Christabel" appeared to the Edinburgh reviewer of that day to be "a mixture of raving and drivelling." Wordsworth's "Ode on Intimations of Immortality in Early Childhood" was pronounced "the most illegible and unintelligible part" of the volume which contained it. Wordsworth's writings in general were originally regarded as dangerous in their moral teaching because they "were tainted by a discontent at the organization of society." Charles Kingsley's "Yeast" was condemned by the "Guardian" in these solemn words: "It is the countenance the writer gives to the worst tendencies of the day, and the manner in which he conceals loose morality in a dress of high-sounding and philosophic phraseology which calls for plain and decided condemnation."

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It is unnecessary to multiply instances of works now universally admired and valued or of authors actuated by the highest ethical ideals, dismissed by the critics as either negligible or subversive. If the term "significant" had been fashionable in the older day, there can be little doubt that it would have been brought to bear on such works and authors and we would have been told that however "ingenious" they might be, they lacked "significance."

For perhaps nothing is harder than to prove that a work of art is important. Do we mean that it makes a contribution to our fund of general ideas? Hardly, because, if so, not only Herrick's poems and "Robinson Crusoe" and the "Essays of Elia" are unimportant, but so are Shakespeare's plays and "Paradise Lost." Do we mean that they add materially to our understanding of humanity, or of the problems of society, or of even the standards of morality? If so, are Beethoven's symphonies and Titian's paintings and Rodin's statues and Keats' odes important? No doubt many a solemn person has thought that they are not, just as a not very solemn person, Mr. Shaw, some years ago denied importance to Shakespeare because he lacked general ideas.

But perhaps my examples are not fair, because the term "significant" is most often applied to works of contemporary fiction. Mr. Garnett's "Lady into Fox" was depreciated by one reviewer because, though it was "exquisitely written" it lacked significance, since it dealt with a preposterous situation that could have no parallel in actuality; while, on the other hand, we are told that certain novels have "tremendous significance," though their style is universally condemned.

The fact is, of course, that the importance of a work of art resides in certain values that are peculiar to it as a work of art, as well as in certain other values that are not essentially artistic at all. When Ruskin says that "he is the greatest artist who has embodied, in the sum of his works, the greatest number of the greatest ideas," we can see what he means, even though by this definition Emmanuel Kant would have to be accounted one of the greatest of artists, whereas Kant was not, strictly speaking, an artist at all. What Ruskin meant was that we rank those artists highest, account them the most important, who were not only supreme technicians but were at the same time the greatest men; but it is important to remember that great men who are not also great technicians are not artists at all. Their work may have great significance in general, but have no artistic significance whatever.

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We do not ask whether a flower is significant or important. We simply feel affection for it. And it is immensely important because we do. When Darwin said that birds are the most æsthetic of living creatures, he was recognizing that there is an aspect of the bird that is not economic, but artistic. In its song, its flight, its form, its colors, its happiness, it is an object of sheer joy to us, and we can say nothing about it except that "beauty is its own excuse for being," and beauty is important, surely.

There is a sense, then, in which the word "significant" as applied to works of art or to artists is defensible; but the loose employment of the word leads to confusion of values,—to the condemnation of a novel because it lacks the authority of a treatise, or of a poem because it contributes nothing to our fund of ideas, or a play because it contains no sociology. A work of art is significant only when it is an honest work in both conception and execution, when it has both internal and external integrity. Beyond this, it can be significant only in the sense of being characteristic of some movement or tendency in art. In this sense a very unimportant book may have great significance, as the "Nocturnal Reverie" of Anne, Countess of Winchelsea, is significant of the beginnings of the romantic movement. But in general the actually significant poems, novels and plays of all time have always been simply those that were artistically the best.

R. M. G.

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Rondeau
(Magic)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"A meadow lark sang in a field today!"
At the words no office walls could stay.
The girl who spoke was working still
At the desk beside the window-sill—
But wintry March had turned to May.

Blue skies smiled in place of gray
And all the country-side was gay
With a voice that echoed sweet and shrill—
A meadow lark!

No magic ring from old Cathay,
No potent charm to sing or say,
Just a bird-note clear beside a hill,
An echo of that note, a thrill
Of spring—and office walls obey
A meadow lark!

Ethel Louise Knox.

A "Finger"

MOLA seems built upon one mighty rock, trimmed in cactus—cactus so green and fresh that like all flowers, plants and vegetation about, it appears to have just had a bath. Taormina itself is on the plain of a mountain, but Mola rising sharp and abrupt out of the earth, is a sort of excrescence sprouting from the top of a "finger." However, the "finger" may be overcome and then one passes under the arch of the sixteenth century porte built at the summit of the high rock causeway.

From the looks of things, Mola existed before the donkey path, for the steps jut out from the giant cliff overhanging the precipice. There are fragments of a castle on the uttermost peak of the rock. To the broad piazza—a piazza that is a family parlor, every Mola-ite comes at some part of the day for air, for news, for the sun. In this medieval town the vicos are but alleys, short paths graded up and down. The only windows are doors and when doors are open, chicken, goat and donkey wander in; no doubt to have privacy the folk repair to the piazza that has a commanding view of sea, earth and sky.

All about are the old gray huts, built of stone and covered in lichen that has become part of it. A ristorante is at the side of the piazza, with "Entrée Libre," and I step in for a zampaglione which is a Mola specialty, zampaglione with sweet biscuit. With the zampaglione, I drink a glass of donkeys' milk, for cows are u known here. A visitor is something of a curiosity, and the children group about the steps of the room to view the forestiere, frankly contemplating my plate and cup. For them I buy a box of biscuits. I present one to each outstretched palm and, the ice broken, they are all anxious to tell me the points that lie stretched under the town, but in their chorus of patois nothing is understood.

On the piazza again, a small boy comes to my side and looks up with a winning smile. His clothes are worn but he is individual—as individual as the Italian words he uses. "Scusi. Will the Signora take a look at Mola?" he ventures. "There is much to see," he adds naïvely, "the castle wall, the church, a view of the volcano from the other side."

"But my lad, I've seen all that. This is not my first visit."

"But you've not seen the homes of our heroes, Signora."

"Oh! there are heroes then, in Mola?"

"Yes, of course. Heroes of the war of 1914. They live all about," sweeping his broad brown hand right and left. "In nearly every house a hero lived."

The boy is somewhere betwixt ten and fourteen years of age, solidly built, plainly a mixture of Arab, Saracen, and perhaps African, for his thick black hair grows in a cataract of crinkly waves over his head. His eyes lustrous and intelligent are overshadowed by shiny black brows.

"Are there many people in Mola?" I asked vaguely, facing the stone huts huddled together like a family conference.

"Many? Yes, Signora, seven hundred, all there's room for."

"Then you don't build more houses?"

The boy repeats the question to the others, and all are highly amused. The little girls double in two with laughter.

"Where would we build houses, Signora?" asks the spokesman. "You wouldn't have us fall down the cliff, would you?" He and the others now laugh outright. Then the child suddenly sobers as he says, "Everyone who lives here was born here."

"So your people never go away?"

"No, Signora. Why should they? We have all that is necessary here. Some work at Taormina, but they come home Sundays and festas. A few even go as far as Palermo. But everyone that leaves Sicily comes back. There is no country like Sicily."

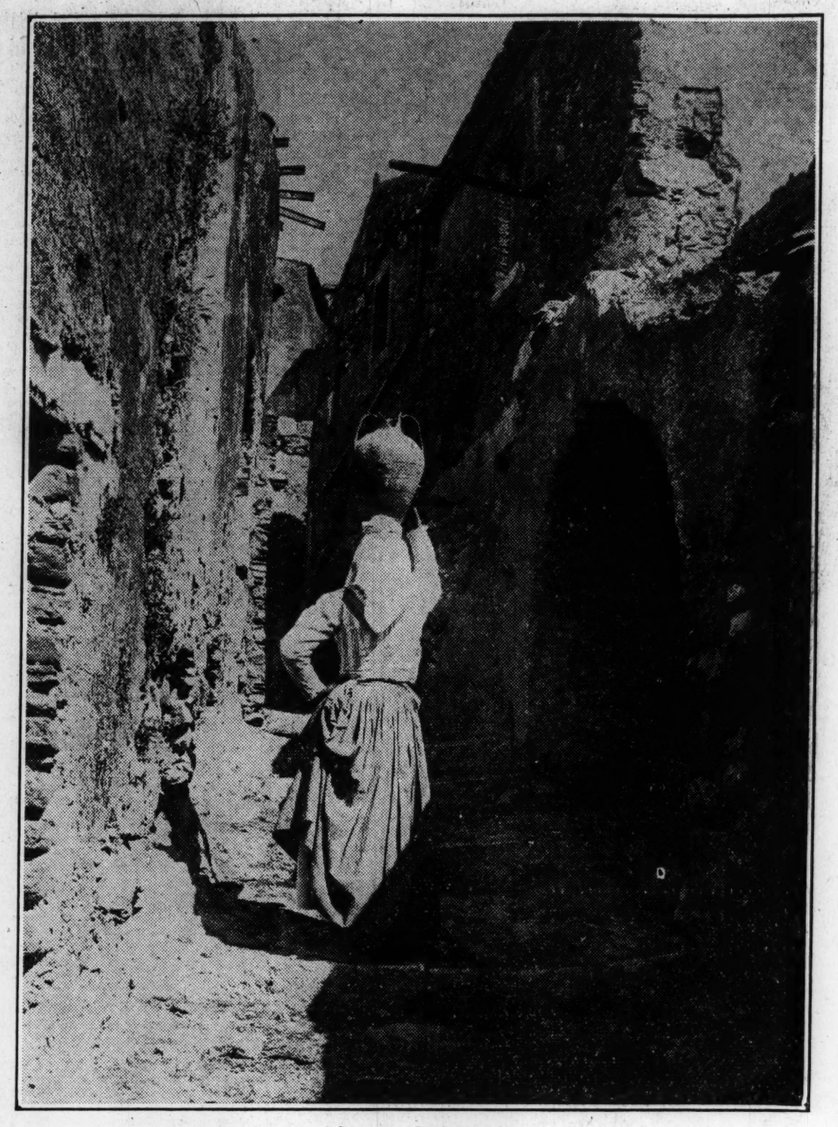
"Ah? Then you know the world?"

"Rather," he says, throwing back his head eloquently. "I've been to Taormina often and once to Messina. I've been to school in all over a year; another few months and I'll finish. Then I can earn a living. No one will touch a man who can read and count up."

Other little boys gather round. Little girls are here, too, but standing back Oriental fashion, giving right of way to the boys. In Sicily some Eastern traditions still prevail, self-effacement of the women being one.

The children accompany me to the porte. They do not venture further. The youngest among them peers through the gate as though the world that existed beyond was another and foreign one.

Falling down the "finger" is easier than climbing up. The precipitous donkey stair has a way of hastening descent, and before long the high road to Taormina is reached.



A Street in Mola, Sicily

Swarthmore Hall's Lady

It was a stern citadel built on a wide sweep of moor, the Hall, and on the winter afternoon that George Fox found his way to it both the judge and his busy wife were away from home. In order to form a mental etching of the place itself, let us read what Maria Webb in her delightfully intimate book, "The Fells of Swarthmore Hall," says of the quaint old mansion:

"The Hall is situated on the verge of the moor from which it takes its name. . . . From the upper rooms the unrivalled beauties of Morecambe Bay present themselves, and the sharp-peaked mountains of Coniston close the view on the inland side. But the Hall itself, which is now dilapidated, was at the time of which we speak (early seventeenth century) in its pristine freshness and beauty. It was an Elizabethan building, with rich oak panellings throughout the principal apartments, which are spacious, and formerly some of them were handsomely lighted with oriel windows."

Into this comfortable atmosphere, filled with his message of simple love, stepped George Fox.

Ready enough were the ears of Margaret Fell to hear his message. Even the servants of the Hall listened with rapt attention when their mistress called to them to lay aside their work and heed the words of the "Great Reformer."

Promising to return at nightfall to speak to the judge, George Fox went for a long walk over the windy moors. "At night," writes Margaret Fell, "George Fox arrived; and after supper, when my husband was sitting in the parlour, I asked if he might come in. My husband said yes. So George walked into the room without any compliment. He spoke very excellently, as ever I have heard him. . . . If all England had been there, I thought they could not have denied the truth of these things. And so my husband came to see clearly the truth of what he spake."

So "clearly" did the grave judge see the truth that the great doors of Swarthmore Hall were thrown wide and the followers of Fox were invited to use the dining-hall for their place of worship, which they did for many years until George Fox built a little meeting-house for them on adjacent land and gave it to them "for the service of the Lord and the people called Quakers."

Little did the enthusiastic reformer dream in those early days at Ulverstone that the great Hall was one day to be his home and Margaret Fell was to become Margaret Fox, but the tumultuous years brought about those very changes.

From Swarthmore Hall, while George Fox traveled far and wide, his wife Margaret sent out and received numerous letters pertaining to the cause, and always, over the moors on First-day morning, bands of men and women gathered for the services.

There were times, too, when Margaret Fox went forth to lay her plea before crowned heads and servants of the public in the hope of bringing help to her imprisoned friends; times when she turned her back on the sweet peace of Swarthmore, the moors, the solitude that gave her inspiration, to face ignominy, to be scoffed at and ridiculed, to go poorly clothed and hungry while the great Hall welcomed and fed all who came to its wide portal. Few characters in history have been so firmly sweet, so determinedly tender as was Margaret Fox, the mistress of Ulverstone.

Erwachen

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WAS für eine umfassende Bedeutung hat doch das Wort „befriedigt"! Wie eifrig haben dieMenschen danach getrachtet, jenes innere Verlangen nach etwas zu befriedigen, das so unerreichbar wie ein Irrlicht zu sein scheint! Und wenn ein ersehntes Ziel anscheinend erreicht ist, wie oft schwindet es jedoch wie das Goldkännchen am Ende des Regenbogens, wenn man sich ihm zu nähern sucht, dahin, um—habe er auch noch so hell geleuchtet—keine Spur, kein Zeichen zu hinterlassen, das auf den Ort des Schatzes hinweisen könnte. Vergeblich war das ruhelose Hin- und Herwandern der Sterblichen, und ihr Forschen, bald hier, bald dort, nach einem Mittel zur Heilung menschlicher Gebrechen. Umsonst gingen sie von einem Vergnügen zum andern, um Zerstreuung und Glück zu suchen, umsonst trachteten sie nach Befriedigung im trügerischen Glanze des Ruhms und ergründeten alle Arten materiellen Wissens, um die Lösung des Rätsels des menschlichen Daseins zu finden.

Durch das ganze erleuchtete Wort der Bibel hindurch ist die Antwort gegeben; doch die Menschen waren durch den von ihrem eigenen blinden Trachten aufgerührten Staub der Materialität so geblendet, dass sie die „köstliche Perle" nicht erkannten, die jenen wenigen Sehern so offenbar war,—jenen Sehern, die sich bewusst waren, dass Gott nicht im Wirbelwind sterblichen Wettstreits oder in dem Babel menschlicher Meinungen ist, sondern in dem „stillen, sanften Sausen" der Wahrheit, das vernommen wird, wenn das Herz demütig ist und Eigenliebe und Eigenwille zum Schweigen gebracht sind. David erhaschte Lichtblicke von dem geborgenen Ort, wo alles menschliche Sehnen gestillt wird, und in schöner, morgenländischer Bildersprache brachte er zum Ausdruck, was er sah. „Ich will satt werden, wenn ich erwache, an deinem Bilde", sang er. David wandelte oft auf den Pfaden bitterer Erfahrung in der Materialität und erkannte die Nutzlosigkeit, dort nach Befriedigung zu suchen, und die Notwendigkeit, zu der Wirklichkeit von etwas Höherem als seiner eigenen menschlichen Auffassung vom Menschen zu erwachen. Die Psalmen sind kurze Darstellungen dieses Schreiens aus der Tiefe des Herzens nach dem lebendigen Gott. Wenn der Psalmist Lichtblicke der grossen geistigen Tatsachen des Daseins erhaschte, liess er Freudengesänge erklingen, da er den beschützenden, all-versorgenden Vater erblickte. Lange Zeit später kam dann Christus Jesus, der grosse Wegweiser, und offenbarte Gott als die Liebe, als die Quelle des Lebens und der Freude, und das Einssein des Menschen mit Ihm. Er sagte zu denen, die zu seiner Zeit ernstlich suchten: „Trachtet am ersten nach dem Reich Gottes und nach seiner Gerechtigkeit, so wird euch solches alles zufallen". Um ihnen zu zeigen, wo sie suchen sollten, sagte er dann: „Das Reich Gottes ist inwendig in euch". Er offenbarte ihnen die Erkenntnis Gottes, die das ewige Leben ist, und des Menschen als Seines Bildes und Gleichnisses. Durch Gleichnisse und Werke bewies Jesus die Wirksamkeit dieser ewigen Wahrheit.

Der Schlüssel zu diesem Reich, den Jesus als die Tätigkeit des Christus, der Wahrheit, bewies, schien viele Zeitalter hindurch verloren. Mrs. Eddy entdeckte ihn jedoch wieder und offenbarte ihn der Welt aufs neue durch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift". Ueber dieses Reich schreibt sie (S. 242): „Es gibt nur einen Weg zum Himmel, zur Harmonie, und Christus zeigt uns diesen Weg in der göttlichen Wissenschaft. Das heisst, keine andre Wirklichkeit kennen—kein andres Lebensbewusstsein haben—als das Gute, als Gott und Seine Widerspiegelung, und sich über die sogenannten Schmerzen und Freuden der Sinne erheben".

Tausende, buchstäblich Tausende von ungesättigten Suchern erfahren diesen Himmel, diese Harmonie an sich selbst. Sie lernen verstehen, was es heisst, anzufangen, in Seinem Gleichnis zu erwachen. In Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 67) schreibt Mrs. Eddy über dieses Gleichnis: „Der von Sünde, Krankheit und Tod befreite Mensch stellt das wahre Gleichnis oder das geistige Ideal dar". Furcht und Sünde werden als die Ursache des Unbehagens und der Unzufriedenheit aufgedeckt, wovon sich die Sterblichen schon so lang zu befreien trachteten. Das Erwachen aus dem materiellen Traum, in dem sie wandeln, ist manchmal schmerzhaft, aber es führt schliesslich zum Frieden und zur Freude.

Diese herrliche Wahrheit offenbart den Sterblichen, dass das, was sie über Sünde, Krankheit und Tod glauben, falsch ist. Sie kommt zu denen, die in der Sünde Vergnügen suchen, und zeigt ihnen, dass der wirkliche Mensch rein, ehrlich und liebevoll ist; denen, die mit den Ketten der Krankheit gefesselt sind, offenbart sie des wirklichen Menschen wahren Zustand als den der Gesundheit und der Harmonie; denen, die in Furcht vor Mangel gehalten sind, bietet sie die immer zur Verfügung stehende und unbegrenzte Versorgung der Liebe an; den Einsamen und Leidtragenden bringt sie das Verständnis von der Immergegenwärtigkeit des Lebens und der Freude.

Wenn die Sterblichen zu diesem geistigen Bewusstsein erwachen, gibt Krankheit der Gesundheit Raum, welchen sündige Gedanken rechten Wünschen und Bestrebungen, und finden die Mühseligen und Beladenen ruhevolle Tätigkeit im göttlichen Gemüt. In dieser Weise fangen die Menschen an, einen Lichtblick davon zu erhaschen, was der Psalmist sah, als er schrieb: „Ich will satt werden, wenn ich erwache, an deinem Bilde". Auf Seite 516 von Wissenschaft und Gesundheit sagt Mrs. Eddy: „Die Substanz, das Leben, die Intelligenz, die Wahrheit und Liebe, welche die Gottheit bilden, werden von der Schöpfung der Gottheit widergespiegelt; wenn wir das falsche Zeugnis der körperlichen Sinne den Tatsachen der Wissenschaft unterordnen, werden wir dieses wahre Gleichnis und diese wahre Widerspiegelung überall erblicken".

Awakening

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT a volume of meaning is locked up in the word "satisfied"! How eagerly mankind has been seeking to satisfy that inward craving for something which seems as evasive as a will-o'-the-wisp! And when some longed-for goal seems reached, how often, like the pot of gold at the foot of the rainbow,—however bright,—it fades out as one approaches it, leaving no trace, no sign where the treasure may be found. Vain has been the restless going to and fro of mortals, searching in this place and that for a remedy for human ills, going from one amusement to another for diversion and happiness, seeking satisfaction in the bubble of reputation, and delving into all kinds of material knowledge for an answer to the riddle of human existence.

Throughout the inspired word of the Bible the answer is given; but so blinded has mankind been with the dust of materiality, raised by its own blind seeking, that it has failed to perceive this "pearl of great price," so plain to those few quiet seers who realized that God is not in the whirlwind of mortal strife or in the babel of human opinions, but in the "still small voice" of Truth, heard when the heart is humble, and self-love and self-will are hushed. David caught glimpses of the secret place where all human yearnings could be satisfied, and in beautiful Oriental imagery expressed what he saw. "I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with thy likeness," he sang. David had wandered many times into the paths of bitter experience in the wilderness of materiality, and had found the futility of seeking for satisfaction there, and the need to awaken to the reality of something higher than his own human sense of man. The Psalms are epitomes of this cry of the heart after the living God. As he caught glimpses of the great spiritual facts of existence, the Psalmist broke forth into songs of joy, beholding the protecting, all-supplying Father. Then, long afterward, came Christ Jesus, the great Way-shower, revealing God as Love, as the source of life and joy, and man's at-one-ment with Him. It was he who said to the earnest searchers of his day, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." Then, to show them where to search, he said, "The kingdom of God is within you." He revealed to them the knowledge of God, which is eternal life, and man as His image and likeness. By parable and works Jesus demonstrated the efficacy of this eternal truth.

The key to this kingdom which Jesus demonstrated as the activity of the Christ, Truth, seemed for many ages to be lost. It was rediscovered, however, by Mrs. Eddy, and revealed to the world again through "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Of this kingdom she writes (p. 242): "There is but one way to heaven, harmony, and Christ in divine Science shows us this way. It is to know no other reality—to have no other consciousness of life—than good, God and His reflection, and to rise superior to the so-called pain and pleasure of the senses."

Literally, thousands of unsatisfied seekers are bringing this heaven, harmony, into their experiences. They are learning what it is to begin to awake in His likeness. In Science and Health (p. 67) Mrs. Eddy thus speaks of this likeness: "Man delivered from sin, disease, and death presents the true likeness or spiritual ideal." Fear and sin are revealed as the cause of dis-ease and of the dissatisfaction of which mortals have so long sought to rid themselves. The awakening from the material dream in which they have been wandering is sometimes painful, but it ultimately leads into peace and joy.

This wonderful truth reveals to mortals that what they have believed about the reality of sin, sickness, and death is false. It comes to those seeking pleasure in sin, and shows them that the real man is pure, honest, and loving; to those bound by the fetters of sickness, it reveals the real man's true status to be that of health and harmony; to those held by fear of lack, it presents the ever available and unlimited supply of Love; to the lonely and the sorrowing, it brings the understanding of the ever-presence of Life and joy.

As mortals awaken to this spiritual consciousness, sickness gives place to health, sinful thoughts yield to right desires and aims, and the heavy-laden find restful action in divine Mind. Thus men begin to glimpse what the Psalmist did, when he wrote, "I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with thy likeness." On page 516 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy says, "The substance, Life, intelligence, Truth, and Love, which constitute Deity, are reflected by His creation; and when we subordinate the false testimony of the corporeal senses to the facts of Science, we shall see this true likeness and reflection everywhere."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Achievement

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How long I dreamed in silence and the dark
I do not know, ere yet a quivering spark
Awoke within me there. I do not think I knew
That far above my prison house there grew
Kindred of mine, untrammeled and unbound.
What could I know in that dull silent ground
Of sun and singing wind and falling rain,
Of the swift seasons change and change again?
One thing alone I knew—that I must rise—
To unknown fortunes and to unknown skies.

So through the clogging earth I pushed my way
Obedient, undoubting, day by silent day.
And as I rose the toil grew ever less.
I could all but guess
At the bright world above—I heard its voice.
In all its tones, so jubilant, I could rejoice
That I, too, should be free. Then came the time—
The last clod pushed aside, that I could climb
Into the light. With what unbounded joy I spread
My pale leaves to the sun, and held my head
On high. And yet I could not wait nor stay—
Perfect achievement still before me lay.

And so I strove in sun and April shower
Still upward to that culminating hour
When, like a banner to the breeze unfurled
I gave my flower to the sweet spring world.

Elizabeth B. Bonta.

Thoreau's Green Bough

A perfectly healthy sentence, it is true, is extremely rare. For the most part we miss the hue and fragrance of the thought; as if we could be satisfied with the dews of the morning or evening without their colors, or the heavens without their azure. The most attractive sentences are, perhaps, not the wisest, but the surest and roundest. They are spoken firmly and conclusively, as if the speaker had a right to know what he says, and if not wise, they have at least been well learned. Sir Walter Raleigh might well be studied if only for the excellence of his style, for he is remarkable in the midst of so many masters. There is an natural emphasis in his style, like a man's tread, and a breathing space between the sentences, which the best of modern writing does not furnish. His chapters are like English parks, or say rather like a western forest, where the larger growth keeps down the underwood, and one may ride on horse-back through the openings. All the distinguished writers of that period possess a greater vigor and naturalness than the more modern,—for it is allowed to slander our own time,—and when we read a quotation from one of them in the midst of a modern author, we seem to have come suddenly upon a greener ground, a greater depth and strength of soil. It is as if a green bough were laid across the page, and we are refreshed as by the sight of fresh grass in mid-winter or early spring.

—From "A Week."

Reflections

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The quietude of song-birds in a hush
I bring to you with early morning light,
And like unto the water's bending rush
Does laughter sway me as some stealthy sprite.
Think on your dreams of holy boyhood, how
You thrilled with vision of the distant gold!
Think also on maturing manhood! Now
You may have comfort of the shepherd's fold.

If you have great desire to know Him near;
If Him you love and want most close to you,
Flee not from charms of childhood you find here;
Be sportive and be gay; you still are true!
I only know I bring the morning light
And have no fear to be a water sprite.

Blythe Sherwood.

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STOCK PRICE FLUCTUATIONS ARE ERRATIC

Merchandising and Specialty Issues Made Target of Bear Attack

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—Price movements were somewhat confused at the opening of today's stock market, although the general trend was toward higher levels.

More favorable trade news and easier money conditions influenced buying of many popular industrials, such as du Pont, General Electric, Gulf States Steel and Anaconda Copper, but motor and merchandising shares again encountered selling pressure.

National Biscuit dropped 4 points on disappointment over the failure to declare a larger dividend.

Constructive operations in the Railroad group were promoted by the favorable character of the 1925 reports and predictions of continued prosperity which have been emphasized at recent annual meetings.

Early gains of a point or more were registered by Delaware & Hudson, Canadian Pacific, Missouri Pacific preferred, Texas & Pacific and Atlantic Coast Line.

Buying of local traction issues also was resumed on a large scale, lifting Interborough, Third Avenue and Manhattan Elevated, guaranteed, 1 to 3½ points.

Bears Renew Attack

Trading elsewhere moved at a slower pace, with moderate improvement in Foundation, Coca-Cola, U. S. Distributing, American Linseed preferred, Vanadian Steel and other specialties offset by continued selling of Hudson and Jordan Motors and Woolworth.

Foreign exchanges were easy, demand sterling opening fractionally lower at $4.85⅝.

The trading possibilities on the upside of the market being seemingly exhausted for the tme beng, yesterday's vigorous rally continuing for only a short interval this morning, speculators began realizing when bear pressure was resumed against the motor and other popular industrials. A collapse in National Dairy Products to 53½, a new low price for the year, started hurried unloading of other food shares. National Biscuit lost 5⅜, National Dairy Products 4⅝, South Porto Rico Sugar 4 and Coca Cola and Southern Dairies B 2.

Utah Copper which is seldom traded in, advanced 6 points, and both Texas Gulf Sulphur and Freeport-Texas developed pronounced strength.

The renewal rate on call loans was reduced to 4½ per cent.

Bond Prices Higher

Bidding for a few railroad and public utilities liens enlivened today's bond trading. Price movements still were mixed, although the market showed a tendency to break away from its recent trading area and head toward higher ground.

Pennsylvania Railroad general 4s advanced fractionally to the highest level of the year, and gains of 1 to 2 points were recorded by Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh 4½s, Baltimore & Ohio 4s and Chicago & Alton 3s. The sudden revival of interest in the local traction issues drew further buying orders for Interborough, Third Avenue and New York Railways issues.

Sugar bonds were the only outstanding weak spots, reflecting uneasiness over trade conditions. American Sugar 6s and Camaguey 7s declined sharply.

Most of the foreign obligations were fractionally higher, although Belgian 6½s eased off. A $6,000,000 loan for the Department of Antioquia, Colombia, was promptly oversubscribed.

GRAIN QUOTATIONS HAVE FAIR GAINS ON CHICAGO BOARD

CHICAGO, April 14 (AP)—Wheat scored fresh upturns in price today, but new crop deliveries were inclined to lag as compared with May. Many speculators seemed disposed to play for a reaction from yesterday's steep advance, but new buying on the part of previous sellers who were short of wheat to deliver on May contracts here absorbed the surplus offerings quickly and forced the market upgrade.

Chcago openng p rces ½c off to ⅜c up, May (new) $1.64@1.64½ and July $1.38⅞@1.39¼, were followed by bulges that lifted May well above $1.65½.

Corn and oats responded to wheat strength. After opening unchanged to ⅜c higher, May 73⅝@73¾c, the corn market receded a little, and then made a moderate general advance.

Oats started unchanged to ⅜c higher, May 42@42⅛c. Later all months showed some gain.

Provisions were without decided change.

LONDON STOCKS FIRMER TODAY

LONDON, April 14—The stock market was firmer today, after initial weakness. Sentiment generally leans to expectation of a compromise in the coal industry crisis. Bears are fidgety, particularly those short of industrials. Textiles and iron and steel shares rallied sharply.

Rubber issues improved with the rally in the staple. Oils were better. Home rails were steady. Royal Dutch was 32½. Rio Tinto 39⅝ and Couraulds 6 1-16.

Gilt edge division was steady. Foreign securities were quiet with the exception of French issues which were in supply on publication of figures showing a sharp increase in the cost of living in that country due to inflation.

IRON AND STEEL BUSINESS ACTIVE

The Iron Trade Review this week says: In spite of widespread expectation of early slackening in demand for steel, the present situation offers no tangible evidence of a general recession.

While inquiry for certain finished steel products has fallen off slightly, activity in other lines has increased so that the total volume of new business in prospect shows no appreciable change.

Actual bookings likewise are being maintained in most market centers, but in Chicago, where unusually bright conditions have prevailed, the first signs of reaction are appearing in the form of moderate reduction in volume of new business.

GILLETTE EXTRA DIVIDEND

Gillette Safety Razor Company declared an extra dividend of 25 cents and the regular quarterly of 75 cents, both payable June 1 to stock of record May 1. The same amounts were declared three months ago.

U. S. STEEL FOREIGN HOLDINGS

Foreign holdings of United States Steel common at the close of the March quarter were 122,098 shares or 2.4 per cent of issue, compared with 119,414 or 2.35 per cent of issue on Dec. 31, and 195,689 or 3.85 per cent on March 31, 1925.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last Apr.14	Apr.13
200	Adams Ex..	105	104½	104½	104½
200	Adv-Ru	11	11	11	11
500	Ahumada ..	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8⅝
400	Ajax Rub...	10⅛	10	10	9⅞
300	Alaska Ind.	1½	1½	1½	..
5000	*Allied Ch..	113⅜	112⅜	112⅜	114
100	Allied Ch pf.	120	120	120	120
100	Allis-Chal ..	81½	81½	81½	81
500	Amerada ..	26⅛	25¾	25¾	25¾
400	Am Ag Ch.	20	19⅞	20	20⅜
900	Am Ag C pf	64⅛	63⅛	64	64½
100	Am Bk Note	37	37	37	36¼
600	Am Beet S..	25⅜	25	25	24½
100	Am Bosch..	20⅜	20¾	20¾	20⅜
100	Am Bk N pf	57	57	57	..
900	Am Br Bov	32¼	32	32⅛	32⅛
100	Am Br B pf	88	88	88	..
9000	Am Can ..	43½	42⅝	43¼	42⅞
100	Am Can pf.	124	124	124	125
100	Am Car ...	94¾	94¾	94¾	94½
700	Am Chain A	24½	24½	24½	24⅝
100	Am Chicle..	38¾	38¾	38¾	..
100	Am Chic ct...	36	36¾	36¾	..
200	Am&FPw ..	19½	19½	19½	19
100	Am La Fr..	13	13	13	13
1000	Am Linseed	31⅝	30	30½	31½
100	Am Lins pf	79	79	79	77½
700	Am Loco ..	95¾	95	95½	96¾
200	Am Loco pf.	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	..
800	Am Metals .	50	49½	49½	50⅛
100	Am Radiat.	109¼	109¼	109¼	109
300	Am S Razor	43½	43½	43½	43½
1300	Am Ship....	11	10¾	10¾	10½
100	Am Smelt pf.	114	114	114	..
200	Am Steel....	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
1600	Am Sugar .	66¾	66⅛	66½	68
100	Am Sug pf.	101	101	101	101
400	Am T&T ..	144¾	144¼	144¼	144¾
100	Am Type ...	118	118	18	118
3000	AmWWrks	47¾	46	46¼	47
300	Am Wool .	31¼	30½	30½	30½
100	Am Wool pf	77½	77½	77¼	79
300	Am Zinc ..	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
600	Anaconda ..	43¼	43	43	42¾
1200	Armour A..	21¾	21¾	21¾	21⅝
500	Armour B .	10¼	10	10	10
100	Art L pf...	108	108	108	..
1100	Asso D G....	40	39¼	40	38⅝
100	Asso Oil	48¼	48¼	48⅛	47½
1300	Atchison . .	126½	125¾	125¾	126½
200	Atchison pf.	97½	97½	97½	97⅞
900	Atl B & A..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Atl Coast L.	189	188¼	188¼	188
400	AG & WI..	35¾	35¼	35¼	35⅝
300	AG & WI pf	37¼	37	37	..
100	Atl Refin ..	109½	109½	109½	109½
100	Atl Refin pf.	116	116	116	..
200	Baldwin ...	102½	101⅛	102¼	102½
700	Balt & Ohio	86¾	86¼	86½	86⅛
200	Bang & A...	39	38¾	39	38½
200	Barnsdall A	26	25⅞	26	26
100	Beechnut . .	54	54	54	53
200	Belding . .	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅞
2400	Beth Stl ..	40¼	39½	40	40
200	Beth Stl 7..	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1000	Briggs	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	27¾
200	Brit Stl	1½	1½	1½	1½
200	Br Edison .	136½	136½	136½	136
4200	Br-M Tr ...	62⅞	60¾	62⅞	62
400	Br-Man pf.	82	81	82	80¼
300	Br Un Gas.	72	71⅞	71⅞	71¾
100	Brown Shoe	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
100	Bruns T ...	10	10	10	10
600	Burroughs .	81⅞	78⅛	79	79
300	Bush Term.	21	21	21	..
1600	Butterick ..	23½	23	23½	23¼
10	Buff R Pitts	70	70	70	..
700	Cal Pet	33¾	33	33¼	33¼
100	Callahan ...	1½	1½	1½	1½
100	Cal & Ariz.	56¾	56¾	56¾	56⅞
1300	Cal & Hecla	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	14½
500	Can Pac ...	156¼	153½	153½	153⅝
300	Case Thresh	76	76	76	75½
400	Cen Leather	11	10¾	11	11
400	Cen Lea pf.	48¾	47½	47½	48½
300	Cerro de P.	61⅞	61¾	61¾	61⅝
300	Chand M pf	33	32⅞	33	32⅞
100	Chandler M.	15	15	15	15⅛
800	Ches & Ohio.	123¾	122¾	123¾	123½
700	Chi & Alton.	7½	7½	7½	7¾
700	Chi & Alt pf	10½	10	10	9¾
100	Chi & E I pf	39	39	39	39⅛
100	Chi Gt West	9	9	9	..
100	Chi Gt W pf	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19½
2000	Chi M&SP ct	9½	9¼	9½	9¼
800	Chi M&SP ..	10⅛	9¾	10	9¼
2000	ChiM&SP pf	16¾	15⅞	16½	15⅞
400	CM&SP pfct	16½	15½	16½	15½
700	Chi & NW..	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	66¾
200	Chi Pneu ..	99½	99½	99½	100½
700	Chi R I ..	43½	43½	43½	43½
700	Childs	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
1200	Chile Cop ..	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	32
300	Chino Cop ..	20½	20	20	21
5400	Chrysler ...	33⅜	32⅜	32¾	33
300	Chrysler A..	100	100	100	100
2800	Coca Cola ..	141⅞	139	140¾	141
100	Colo F & I	29	29	29	29
100	Colo South..	55	55	55	55
3900	Col Gas	74¾	73¼	73¼	74½
100	Col Gas pf.	113½	113½	113½	113
100	Cm I T 6½pf	91	91	91	..
500	Com Sol A..	131½	129¼	129¾	126
300	Com Sol B..	128½	127½	128½	..
100	Congoleum .	16	16	16	16
700	Con Dist ..	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
1400	Con Gas ...	91¾	91¼	91⅝	91½
400	Con Textile.	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2¼
2500	Cont Can...	73¾	72⅝	72⅝	73
1200	Cont Motors	11	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
12800	Corn Prd...	39⅜	38¾	38¾	38⅞
200	Crucible....	66½	66¼	66¼	66¾
3500	Cuba Co....	43½	40½	40½	43½
700	Cuba Cane..	9½	9⅛	9⅜	9¼
7700	Cuba C pf..	42	39⅛	39⅞	41½
1500	Cub Am S..	25	24	24	24¾
300	Cudahy....	84⅛	84	84	83
300	Cushman...	92	91¾	92	87¼
2800	Davison....	33⅜	32¾	32¾	33½
300	Del Lac&W.	136½	136	136½	136
200	Del & Hud..	157½	157	157	156½
12100	Dodge A....	30¾	29⅛	29⅝	30¾
800	Dodge pf...	93¼	93	93	93
4800	Dome Mines.	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	14⅝
1100	Dupont	199⅞	197	199½	199⅝
100	Dupont deb.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	..
100	East Kodak.	109½	109½	109½	109
100	Eaton Axle.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	28
200	Elec Batery	77¼	77	77¼	77
200	Elec L&P ct	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	19
100	Elec L&P pf	93	93	93	93
100	Elec Auto...	64¼	64¼	64¼	65
500	First N S...	34	33	33	33
3700	Erie	29¼	28⅝	29¼	29¼
900	Erie 1 pf....	39⅛	38½	39⅛	39
100	Erie ct	27½	27½	27½	..
100	Fairb Morse	50	50	50	49½
1500	Fam Play..	119	117¾	118	118⅞
100	Fed Lt&Pw.	30	30	30	30
100	Fisher Bdy.	87	87	87	87⅜
600	Fisk Rubber	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	17¼
300	Fisk Rub sta	79	79	79	..
1700	Fleischm'nn.	37⅞	37	37¼	37½
300	Foundation .	101¾	100½	100½	97⅞
100	Fox A	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	63
1500	Freeport Tx..	24⅜	23½	24⅛	23¼
100	Gabriel H....	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼
3600	Gen Asphalt.	60¾	58¾	58¾	59⅝
100	Gen G&E A.	36¾	36¾	36¾	37
7000	Gen Elec ...	297½	294	296¼	295¾
200	Gen Elec Sp	11½	11½	11½	11⅝
100	GenGaE pfB	93¾	93¾	93¾	..
19200	Gen Motors..	119	117½	118¾	118¼
800	Ben Mot 7%.	114	114	114	113½
100	Gen ODA ct.	28⅞	28⅞	28¾	28⅛
1900	Gen Pet	59⅛	58⅝	59	59
100	GenRyS pf..	103	103	103	..
100	Gimbel pf...	105	105	105	105
100	Glidden	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅛
600	Gold Dust...	45	44⅜	44⅜	45
1800	Goodrich ...	55¾	54½	54½	55½
100	Goodrich pf.	99¼	99¼	99¼	..
200	Granby	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅛
200	Grt Nor Ore	22⅝	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝
800	Grt W Sug..	93¾	91½	92½	93
500	Guan Sug....	7	7	7	7
200	Gulf Mobile.	26¾	26¾	26¾	..
300	Gulf Steel...	69⅞	69½	69½	69
200	Hartman ...	27	27	27	27
100	Hoe & Co....	26	26	26	..
700	Houston Oil.	53⅝	53¼	53⅝	53
400	Howe So	32⅞	32	32	..
600	Hud Man.....	38	37¼	37¼	37
29600	Hudson Mot.	68	66⅜	67¾	68¼
200	Hupp Mot....	20⅞	20½	20½	21
500	Ill Central	117½	117	117½	117
100	Ill Cen pf ..	117¾	117¾	117¾	..
2900	Ind Oil & G	23½	22½	23½	22⅞
400	Indian Mot	22½	20½	20½	21⅛
200	Ingersoll R .	92	90⅝	92	91
500	Inspiration .	22½	22	22	21¾
10900	Interboro R	40	40	38½	37⅞
100	Inter Agri .	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16
200	Int Business	41⅝	40⅞	40⅞	41¼
100	Int Cem pf	102½	102½	102½	..
12700	Int Comb ..	45¼	43⅞	43¼	44⅝
200	Int Math pf	57½	57½	57½	57½
1900	Int MMar pf	40	38⅝	38⅝	39
700	Int Nickel .	34⅝	34¼	34⅜	34¼
2600	Int Rubber	16⅝	15⅞	16	16½
300	Int Paper ..	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¼
500	Int Tel & T	117	116½	116½	116¾
5400	Jordan Mot	36	34¼	35½	36
7300	Kau City So	40⅝	39¼	40½	39¾
100	Kans CP&L	109	109	109	108¼
200	Kelly Spring	15½	15½	15½	15½
2500	Kennecott ..	51⅞	51	51¾	51¼
500	Keystone ...	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
2700	Kresge	45⅛	44¼	45	45½
100	Lee Rubber	11	11	11	11
100	Lehigh Val	81	81	81	80½
100	Lehn Fink .	32	32	32	..
200	Life Saver.	18	17½	18	17⅝
500	Lim Loco ..	55⅜	55¼	55¼	56
1400	Loews Inc .	36½	36¼	36½	37¼
100	Lou G&E A .	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
200	Lou Oil Ref..	14	13½	13½	14
100	Louis & N ..	122	122	122	122
400	Ludlum Stl .	35½	34½	34½	35
6400	Mack Tr	111¼	109	111¼	109¾
100	Macy	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	89⅞
100	Magma Cop .	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	37½
600	Man El Sup.	69¼	68½	68⅝	68⅝
10400	Man Elv mg.	51⅞	49½	51¼	48¼
100	Maracaibo .	22¼	22¼	22¼	22
200	MktStRy pf .	18	18	18	18
3200	Marland Oil.	52¾	52½	52½	52⅝
300	Math Alkali.	74½	73⅞	73¼	73½
400	May Dpt St .	110¼	108⅜	108⅝	110
100	Maytag	20½	20½	20½	20½
200	McCrory B .	80	79⅜	79⅜	79¾
200	Miami Cop ..	12¼	12	12¼	11⅞
1300	Mid Cont	29⅝	29⅛	29⅜	29¼
100	Miller Rub ..	35½	35½	35½	..
100	Mid Stat ct .	1	1	1	1
900	Mo K&T	36¾	36¾	36¾	36⅝
500	Mo KT pf....	90⅞	90½	90⅝	90⅝
3200	Mo Pac	72¾	72⅝	72¾	72
1900	Mont Ward..	62	61½	61½	61⅝
300	Moon Mot ..	30	30	30	30
200	Mother Lode.	6½	6½	6½	6⅝
100	Mot Wheel ..	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26
600	Murry Body.	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8⅞
6700	Nash Mot ..	55	53⅛	53½	55½
15900	Nat Bisc$ ..	82½	79½	80½	85
100	Nat Clo&S..	24	24	24	23
32600	Nat Dairy .	57½	53	54¼	58⅛
100	Nat Enam..	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
4700	Nat P&Lt .	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	20¾
600	Nat CRA ct.	43	42¼	42¼	42½
1000	Nev Cons ..	12¾	12⅝	12¾	12¾
500	New Or Tx .	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛	..
100	NY Air Br	40	40	40	38⅛
800	NY Air B A	59⅜	59	59⅜	..
700	NY Canners	33⅛	33	33	33
2100	NY Central .	122⅛	121⅛	121½	122
200	NY C&SL .	154¼	154	154¼	154
100	NY C&SL pf	97½	97½	97½	97¼
4000	NY NH&H.	35½	35	35⅜	34¾
300	NY Ont&W	22	21½	21½	21⅞
300	NY Ry pf ct	14	13	13	13
4000	North Am .	47½	46¾	47⅛	47½
300	North Pac .	69	68⅞	69	68⅞
100	Norwalk T.	11	11	11	11
300	Omnibus ...	17	16¾	11	16½
100	Otis Elev ..	114	114	114	114
100	Otis Steel .	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9¼
8500	Pac Oil	53⅞	53¼	53⅝	54
2000	Packard M	35⅞	34⅞	35½	35¼
500	Paige Det..	19⅝	19½	19½	19½
100	Pan-Am Pet.	62¾	62¾	62¾	62
1800	Pan-Am B..	63⅞	63⅛	63½	63½
1400	Pan-Am WB	39⅝	39	39½	39¼
700	Panhandle ..	9⅛	9	9	8⅞
100	Pathe Ex A.	51½	51½	51½	52
1000	Penn RR ...	51⅛	50⅞	50⅞	50¾
300	Penn Seabd.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
200	Peoples Gas.	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	118⅝
400	Pere Marq..	84	83½	84	83⅞
100	Pere M pf...	75	75	75	..
100	Pere M ppf.	84	84	84	..
1800	Phil Co	73¾	73	73½	71⅜
200	Phila Read..	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¼
2400	Phillips Pet.	42⅝	42⅛	42¼	42½
100	Phoenix pf ..	95	95	95	..
3500	Pierce-Af ..	24¼	23½	24½	24⅛
100	Pierce-A pf.	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	87
400	Pierce Pet...	4½	4½	4½	4½
300	Pitts C pf...	71½	71½	71½	72
3100	Pitts-Util pf	18¾	18⅝	18¾	18½
1500	Pitts-Ut pfct	18⅝	18½	18½	..
600	Pitt-U pfct n	18¾	18⅝	18¾	..
1500	Postum C....	84¼	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
1100	Pub Serv ...	77¾	77½	77½	76⅞
4800	Pullman	158	155½	157¼	157⅞
4600	Punta Sug..	35½	33	33⅝	35⅛
1300	Pure Oil ...	26¼	25¾	26	26
400	Pure Oil 8%.	106½	106	106	..
2000	Radio	36½	35¼	35¼	36
10	RR Secur ..	71¼	71¼	71¼	..
100	Ry Steel Sp	62¼	62¼	62¼	62⅛
100	Ry Steel pf.	116½	116½	116½	116
400	Ray Copper.	12¾	12⅝	12¾	12¾
200	Reading	83½	83⅛	83⅛	83¾
100	Reading rts..	17	17	17	16⅝
700	Rem Type...	94	93	93	94
200	Replogle Stl.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9¾
500	Repub Stl ...	49⅜	49	49	49
100	Repub St pf.	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝	..
100	Reynolds S..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅛
1500	Robert Reis.	14	13½	14	13¾
200	St Joseph....	39	39	39	38⅝
600	StL&SF	88¼	88	88¼	88⅛
500	StL&SF pf..	87	86	87	..
500	StL SW	66⅞	66	66⅞	66¾
1000	Savage A...	78	76¼	76¼	78¾
200	Seabd AL....	29¾	29¾	29¾	30
200	Seabd AL pf.	33	33	33	32¾
1700	Sears Roe...	47⅜	46⅞	47⅛	47⅜
300	Shattuck Co.	53	53	53	53
1000	Shell nUion.	25	24⅜	24⅜	25
100	Shell Un pf.	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
300	Simmons ...	43⅝	43½	43½	43¾
500	Simms Pet...	21⅛	20⅞	21	20¾
3100	Sinclair	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	20
400	Skelly Oil....	30¾	30¼	30¾	30⅝
4900	So PR Sug.	119¾	111⅛	112⅛	119
3300	So Dairies B.	29½	27	27⅝	29
1200	So Pacific ...	98¼	98	98⅛	98⅝
1300	So Railway.	108⅞	108	108⅞	108½
100	So Dairies A	48½	48½	48½	49⅛
100	Spear & Co..	12¼	12¼	12¼	..
200	Spicer Co....	21¼	21	21	21⅜
2200	Sta Gas	54	53½	53⅞	..
200	Sta Gas pf..	55¼	55¼	55¼	..
3800	Sta Oil Cal..	54¼	53¼	53½	54¼
3200	Sta Oil NJ.	41½	41⅛	41¼	41¾
1100	Sto O NJ pf.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117⅝
3200	St-War	77	75½	75½	76¾
1900	Studebaker .	52⅝	51⅜	52⅝	52¾
700	Sub Boat ..	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅝
100	Sun Oil	32	32	32	32
400	Superior Oil	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2⅜
200	Telautograf	11	11	11	..
1100	Tenn Cop .	11⅝	11½	11½	11⅝
2500	Tex Co	50⅜	49⅝	50	50⅛
2200	Tex G S....	132¾	130¼	132	130⅛
11600	Tex & P....	50¾	49⅜	50¾	49⅝
600	T & P C&O.	13⅛	13	13	12¾
200	The Fair ...	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	30
1800	Third Ave .	39	37½	39	37¼
500	Timken	49½	49	49	49
8200	Trans Oil ..	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
200	T C RT pf.	102	101¼	101¼	..
200	U B & P....	39	39	39	39
3500	Un Oil Cal.	43	42½	42½	42⅞
200	Un Car & C	81	81	81	81
1000	Un Pac	145½	144	144	145⅞
300	Un Pac pf.	78	78	78	78
100	Un Tank C.	89	89	89	..
100	Un T C pf..	115¼	115¼	115¼	..
1800	Unit A Stl.	30⅝	30	30⅝	29½
700	Unit Fruit .	250¼	250	250¼	251½
100	Unit Pap ..	26	26	26	..
100	US CIPipe.	166½	166½	166½	165
8400	US Dist	51½	49¾	49¾	49¾
400	U S Dis pf.	83½	83	83½	83½
200	US Hoff ...	51¾	51¾	51¾	51
4700	U S Rub...	65¼	64⅛	64⅛	65¼
600	US Rub pf..	105¾	105¼	105¼	105¾
500	US Smelt...	41¼	41¼	41¼	41
500	US Smelt pf	48¼	48¼	48¼	..
12800	U S Steel...	119¾	118½	118½	119¾
100	U S Stl pf.	126⅜	126⅜	126⅜	126⅜
700	Univ P pf..	60	57	60	59
800	Utah Cop .	99	98¾	99	..
200	Va-CChm wi	17¾	17¾	17¾	16¾
130	Va-CChlpfwi	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼
100	Va-C C B....	1	1	1	1
3000	Vanadium ..	37½	36¼	36¾	36
200	Van Raalte.	14½	14	14	..
20400	Wabash	40¼	38⅝	40	39
900	Wab pf A....	73	71⅝	72¼	71⅞
130	Walworth ...	19	19	19	..
600	Waldorf	17⅝	17⅜	17½	17⅜
3600	Ward Bk B.	30¼	29	29	30¼
100	Ward Bk pf.	91	91	91	91
900	Weber & H..	56	54½	55	56¾
1000	WMd	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
100	W Pac	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34¾
100	W Penn pf..	96	96	96	..
300	Westg T B..	110¼	110	110	110¼
200	Westg Elec.	68	68	68	68
200	Weston In ..	16	15½	15½	15⅝
600	Wheeling ...	22	21½	22	21½
600	White Eagle	26⅛	26	26	26
3300	White Mot ..	63⅝	62⅜	62¾	63
500	Wick Sp ct..	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅞
10700	Willys-Over	25	24½	25	24⅞
300	Willys-O pf.	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
11500	Woolworth..	145½	142⅛	142⅛	146
200	Wor Pmp A.	12⅝	12½	12½	..
300	Wrigley	50	50	50	50
200	Youngst'n ..	72	71	71	71½

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last Apr.14	Apr.13
50	Am Ag C pf.	63	63	63	..
50	Am Pneu ..	4	4	4	4
5	Am Sugar...	66¼	66¼	66¼	68¼
262	Am T&T....	144¾	144¼	144¾	144¾
25	*Big Hart ..	86½	86½	86½	88
20	Arcadian ...	30	30	30	31
75	Ariz Com ...	9¾	9½	9¾	..
100	Bingham	40	40	40	39¾
5	Bos El	77½	77½	77½	78
48	Bos El 1 pf.	116	116	116	116
10	B&M pf A..	59½	59½	59½	60
1712	Cal & Hecla.	15	14¾	14⅝	14¾
6000	Cliff Min	3½	3	3½	..
5	Conn & Pass.	87	87	87	..
55	Dodge	30	29½	29½	30⅝
10	E Mass pf..	62	62	62	..
200	E Mass A....	40½	40½	40½	41
20	E Mass B....	57	57	57	..
25	Edison Elec.	217	217	217	217
100	Elder Mfg..	2	2	2	..
100	First Nat S.	34	33¾	33¾	32¼
75	Gen Elec ..	294¾	294¾	294¾	290
235	Gilchrist ...	35¼	35¼	35¼	35
200	Greenfield ..	10½	10½	10½	..
85	Hancock ...	21½	21½	21½	..
120	Hood Rub..	61½	61	61	..
60	Island Crk.	156¼	156¼	156¼	156¼
50	Me Cent ..	52	52	52	52
50	Mass Gas .	82½	82½	82½	83
19	Mass Gas pf	68	68	68	68
200	May Old Col	.98	.95	.95	1
62	Mohawk ...	31	31	31	30⅛
276	Nash	55⅛	53⅜	53¾	55⅝
555	New C'nelia	20¼	20⅛	20¼	20
98	NE Tel ...	111¼	111	111	111¼
5	NE Pub Serv	89½	89½	89½	..
50	New Riv pf	55	55	55	..
100	NY NH&H.	35½	35½	35½	..
25	NE Pub Spf	98	98	98	98
30	Pac Mills ..	41	41	41	41
150	Pocahontas .	11¼	11	11	11¾
347	St Mary Ld	29½	28½	29½	28½
25	Trav Shoe...	21	21	21	..
100	Sup & Bos ..	50	50	50	50
251	Swift Inter	17	16½	16½	16¾
215	Swift & Co	113½	113	113	113½
17	Swedish-A	100	99⅞	100	99¼
20	Torrington	61½	61½	61½	..
140	Tower Mfg	9	9	9	9
25	Un Cop Ld	60	60	60	..
3660	Uni Fruit .	102	100	100	101½
214	Uni Shot ..	48⅞	48	48	48½
20	Uni Shoe pf	28	28	28	28
70	US Smelt pf	47¾	47½	47¾	..
10	US Rubber.	64¾	64¾	64¾	65¼
25	Utah Apex .	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
50	USFSec pp.	85	85	85	..
70	Waldorf ...	17¾	17⅝	17¾	17⅝
5	War Bros ..	45	45	45	44¾
20	Westingh'he	68	68	68	68⅛
	BONDS				
1000	Am T&T 4s	97½	97½	97½	..
1000	E Mass 5s .	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	..
7000	Hood Rub 7s	104¾	104⅝	104⅝	104¾
1000	Mass G 5⅛s	101½	101½	101½	101½
3000	Mass G 4½s	62	62	62	..
1000	NE Tel 5s .	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101½

BOSTON CURB

Quotations up to 1:40 p. m.

	High	Low	1:40
Ace	.19	.19	.19
Alamos	.72	.68	.72
Bagdad Smelting	.62	.62	.62
Boston & Montaan	.39	.37	.39
Coldak	8	8	8
Calaveras	2	2	2
Cheyenne	.91	.85	.85
Crystal Cop	.40	.35	.39
Col Emer	3½	3⅜	3 7-16
Electric Bond	65	65	65
Eureka	.05	.05	.05
General M	1½	1 1-16	1 1-16
Idaho	6¼	5⅞	6
Juno	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
Kay Cop	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
Mohican Copper	.09	.09	.09
Nixon	.50	.43	.43
Paymaster	.74	.74	.74
San Juan	1¾	1⅜	1¾
Stutz	21½	21½	21½
Shatt-Denn	8½	7⅝	8½
S. O. N. Y.	31	31	31
Aorchlite	6½	6½	6½
Trans Lux	8	8	8
United Verde Ext	27¼	27¼	27¼
Verde Mines	.11	.11	.11
Walkin	3½	2⅞	2⅞
W Comstock	.75	.75	.75
Williams	19	19	19

BURLINGTON HEAD SEES PROSPEROUS YEAR FOR FARMERS

LINCOLN, Neb., April 14—President Hale Holden of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, on his recent road trip saw nothing to indicate that farm crops will not be so large this year as last.

"Farming is done so much more expertly and thoroughly," he said, "that hot winds and droughts do not have the effect on either crops or farm morale. If a crop does fail or prices are poor, farmers are prepared. Conditions are promising on our western divisions, and we look for another good crop year, with prosperity to rural sections.

"Relation of crops, expert farming and better selling methods have altered farm conditions until hard times are no longer to be thought of."

Mr. Holden says that while development of the motor vehicle and its use for trucking has cut heavily into freight traffic, it also has helped swell railroad revenues by bringing the farmer closer to market.

In the days of the wagon five miles was about the limit of profitable haul for a farmer, and if he lived beyond that he fed his grain to stock and drove it to market. That limit has been pushed back to 15 or 20 miles through motor transportation.

OTIS STEEL CO. HAS GOOD MARCH QUARTER

The report of Otis Steel Company for the quarter ended March 31, 1926, shows net profit of $888,619 after interest taxes, etc., but before depreciation equal to $10.06 a share earned on $8,830,600 outstanding 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock on which no dividends have been paid since July 1, 1921. After allowing for only the regular 1¾ per cent dividend requirements on the preferred stock, the balance is equal to 99 cents a share earned on 741,002 no par common shares. This compares with $323,263 or $3.66 a share on preferred and 22 cents a share on the common in the first quarter of 1925.

Output of finished steel in the first quarter totaled 136,107 tons, a new record and representing a gain of 24 per cent over the first quarter of 1925. Pig iron output was 97,3482 tons, compared with 94,125 tons in 1925 preiod.

"Second quarter is getting under way in a most satisfactory manner," states President Kulas. "Present indications are that volume will remain on a substantial level over the next few months."

SECURITIES SOLD AT AUCTION TODAY

Sales of securities at auction today were:

21 Atlantic Nat Bank 254¼, off 7¾.
5 Beacon Trust 255¼, off 4¾.
100 Canadian C C Mills Cl B 27c, off 98c.
46 Naumkeag Steam Cot 157½, off 10½.
10 Nashua Mfg 51, off 1¼.
1 Franklin 210, unchanged.
1 Ware River RR 128¼, up 6¼.
22 Hood Rubber 7½% pr pf 104, unchgd.
18 Spl Units First Peoples Tr 5, off ¼.
4 Atlantic Works 98, off 3.
6 Mass Ltg 8% pf ex-div 115, off 3.
85 Lowell Elec Lt ex-div 59⅝, off 5⅝.
40 Union Twist Drill pf 96⅛, off 2⅛.
10 State Theater 6⅞, off ⅛.
26 Units First Peoples Tr 72¾, off ¼.
5 Puget SP&L pr pf ex-div 106⅛, off ⅝.
5 Turners Falls P&E 172, off 10¼.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)
(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
May	18.87	18.99	18.86	18.96	18.92
July	18.34	18.44	18.33	18.41	18.35
Oct.	17.44	17.57	17.44	17.49	17.46
Dec.	17.13	17.22	17.13	17.18	17.10
Dec.	17.13	17.22	17.13	17.18	17.10
Jan.	17.02	17.12	17.02	17.08	16.99

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
May	9.44	9.55	9.44	9.54	9.49
July	9.31	9.41	9.30	9.40	9.34
Oct.	9.05	9.11	9.04	9.10	9.09
Dec.	9.01	901	9.01	9.01	8.99
Jan.	8.95	901	8.95	9.01	8.99
Mar.	8.95	8.99	8.95	8.99	8.98

Spots 10.11, down 3. Tone at close, steady. Sales (British), 5000; (American), 3000.

PANHANDLE PROD. & REFINING

In a letter to stockholders, accompanying the annual report of Panhandle Producing & Refining Company for 1925, President Jones states the company owned, in whole or in part, 202 producing oil and six gas wells at the end of 1925. Production in 1925 totaled 350,278 barrels of oil, valued at $696,634, an average of 960 barrels daily, compared with 1741 barrels daily the preceding year.

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

First National Stores reports sales for five weeks ended April 3:

	1926	1925	% Inc.
Sales	$5,765,154	$5,160,731	11.7

GOOD SOUTHERN PACIFIC YEAR

Net Exceeds 1924 Slightly —Automobile Competition Cuts Into Revenues

Southern Pacific Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1925, net earnings of Transportation System (Southern Pacific Company and Transportation System Companies, combined) of $35,657,410 after taxes and charges, equivalent to $9.57 a share on 3,728,809 outstanding shares, compared with $35,419,903, or $10.14 a share on an average of 3,490,516 shares outstanding during 1924.

Including net $2,258,906 of solely controlled affiliated companies, not included in the above, total net earnings were $37,916,316, or $10.18 a share, and compare with total net of $40,490,927, or $11.60 a share, in 1924.

The combined income of Southern Pacific Company and Transportation System companies for 1925 compares:

	1925.	1924.
Gross	$293,074,553	$275,904,110
Operating exp	215,609,318	203,051,328
Taxes, etc.	21,370,632	20,011,643
Operating inc.	56,094,603	52,841,139
Eq rts, etc.	5,780,844	4,739,724
Net operating inc.	50,313,759	48,101,415
Non-oper. inc.	12,299,443	11,093,048
Gross inc.	62,613,202	59,194,463
Int rts, etc.	26,955,792	23,774,560
Net inc.	*35,657,410	35,419,903
Dividends	22,609,649	20,943,094
Sinking fund	1,232,776	1,203,379
Approp.	†126,668	191,307
Surplus	11,688,317	13,082,123

* Investment in physical property.
† Includes $1,955,396 representing entire net income from operation of Houston & Texas Central for 1925, during which period about 24 per cent of the stock was held by the public. Since the close of the year such stock has been purchased by the Southern Pacific Company.

H. W. de Forest, chairman of the executive committee, says in the annual report in part:

"Passenger revenue decreased $2,717,315. On the Texas and Louisiana lines the decrease was about $1,000,000, all of which represents a loss in local traffic, due to reduceitn in travel resulting from unfavorable crop and business conditions caused by drought in Texas and increased automobile competition.

"On Pacific Lines, a decrease of approximately $2,800,000, due to increased use of automobiles (commercial and private) and to an unusual winter travel to Florida, temporarily diverting business which otherwise would have gone to California, was partially offset by an increase of about $1,000,000, due to an increase in summer excursion travel and travel to conventions and local celebrations."

PENNSYLVANIA ROAD PLACES CAR ORDERS

PHILADELPHIA, April 14 (AP)—The Pennsylvania Railroad announced today the placing of orders for 2000 automobile box cars and more than 200 passenger and baggage cars, allotted to car-building concerns as follows:

American Car & Foundry Company, 500 automobile cars, 100 baggage cars; Ralston Steel Company, 500 automobile cars; Bethlehem Steel Company, 600 automobile cars; Pressed Steel Car Company, 400 automobile and 35 passenger coaches; Pullman Company, 17 passenger coaches, 7 baggage cars, 8 passenger-cafe cars; Standard Steel Car Company, 22 passenger coaches 20 electric coaches.

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, April 14 (Special)—Sustaining a protest of the Titan Shipping Company, the Board of United States General Appraisers finds that certain mats of raffia and jute (not floor coverings), taxed for duty at 40 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 1022, tariff act of 1922, should have been assessed at 25 per cent under paragraph 1439, as manufacturers in chief value of palm leaf, not specifically provided for.

George Borgfeldt & Company are held by the board to be dutiable as manufacturers of cotton at 40 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 921. act of 1922, and not as toys, at 70 per cent under paragraph 1414.

Upholding claims of the Globe Shipping Company and the Independent Forwarding Company, Judge Fischer rules that hair dryers and high frequency apparatus, assessed at 40 per cent ad valorem plus 10 per cent under pararaph 339, 1922 act, as "table, household or kitchen utensils," or at 40 per cent under paragraph 399, as manufacturers of metal, should have been taxed, as claimed, at 30 per cent under paragraph 372, as machines or parts thereof.

DIVIDENDS

Electric Investors, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 on 6 per cent preferred and $1.75 on 7 per cent preferred, payable May 1 to stock of record April 15.

American Soda Fountain Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50, payable May 15 to stock of record April 30.

Consolidated Royalty Oil Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, payable April 25 to stock of record April 15.

Burns Brothers declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2.50 on the Class A common and 50 cents on Class B common, both payable May 15 to stock of record April 30.

American District Telephone of New Jersey declared the regular quarterly common dividend of 75 cents, payable April 29 to stock of record April 15, and regular 1¾ per cent on preferred, payable April 15 to stock of record March 15.

Consumers Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 on the 6 per cent preferred, $1.65 on the 6.6 per cent preferred and $1.75 on the 7 per cent preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

American Linseed Company declared four quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent on the preferred, payable July 1 and Oct. 1, 1926, and Jan. 3 and April 1, 1927, to stock of record, respectively, June 18, Sept. 17, Dec. 17, 1926, and March 18, 1927. Dividends were declared out of earnings for 1925.

Holly Sugar Corporation declared the regular quarterly 1¾ per cent preferred dividend, payable May 1 to stock of record April 15.

New York Honduras Rosario Mining Company declared an extra dividend of 25 cents and the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable April 24 to stock of record April 14. The same extra was declared three months ago.

NORTHERN PACIFIC PAMPHLET REPORT

Northern Pacific has issued pamphlet report for 1925. Total assets were $816,893,526, compared with $808,712,966 Dec. 31, 1924. Current assets were $33,832,946 and current liabilities $16,861,457, compared with $33,049,806 and $17,327,751 respectively. Profit and loss surplus totaled $163,757,021, compared with $158,692,074 at the end of 1924.

Income account, already published, shows net of $17,944,288 after taxes and charges, equivalent to $7.23 a share on $248,000,000 stock, compared with $15,970,244, or $6.44 a share in 1924.

MISSOURI PACIFIC'S YEAR

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—Operations of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company in 1925 were more remunerative than the yea rbefore, the annual report showing net income of $7,648,208, an increase of $1,144,991. This is equivalent, after allowing for preferred dividends, to $4.89 a share on the $82,839,500 common stock outstanding, compared with $3.52 a share in 1924. Net railway operating income gained $2,105,470. Railway operating revenues increased $7,103,937.

RAILROAD TRAFFIC GAINS

WASHINGTON, April 14—Class I roads carried 609,896,336 tons of revenue freight during the three months ended Dec. 31, 1925, compared with 587,923,192 during the corresponding months of 1924.

RAILROAD'S NEW LOANS

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP) — Legislation to authorize the refunding of the $230,000,000 owed the Government by railroads as the result of war period loans is approved by Secretary Mellon in a letter to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. The Secretary said, however, that the roads should be given 30 years to liquidate the debt instead of 40 years as provided in a bill pending in Congress. He also recommended that the interest rate be reduced from 6 per cent to 4¼ instead of to 4 per cent, as proposed in the measure.

BRITISH IRON AND STEEL

LONDON, April 14—British production of pig iron in March was 568,500 tons, compared with 502,000 in February and 607,900 in March, 1925. There were 151 furnaces in blast at close of the month, compared with 146 at the end of February. Production of steel ingots and castings was 784,100 tons, compared with 703,800 in February and 684,700 in March, 1925.

BRITISH TRADE

LONDON, April 14—British March imports were £106,864,000, compared with £96,845,000 in February; exports £60,399,000, compared with £62,814,000; re-exports £12,085,000, compared with £13,221,000 in February.

NEW YORK CURB

Sales	INDUSTRIALS	High	Low	1:30
1	Am Cyanamid "B"	38¾	38⅜	38⅜
3	Am El Prod vtc...	10½	10	10½
1	AmGas&El new ..	72½	72½	72½
1	AmGas&El pfd...	90½	90½	90½
50	AmLt & Trac pfd.	106	106	106
4	AmPow&Lt new..	51¾	51¾	51½
30	zAmPow&Lt pfd..	93½	93½	93½
1	Am Superpwr "A"	22¼	22¼	22¼
2	Am Superpwr "B"	23⅝	23¼	23⅝
1	AssoG&El new....	29¾	29¾	29¾
50	zBabcock&Wilcox.	124½	124½	124½
1	Bliss Co new......	20½	20½	20½
1	Bridgeport Mach..	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
3	Brill Corp "A"....	38½	37⅛	37⅛
2	Brill Corp "B"....	19	19	19
2	Bklyn City RR....	7¼	7⅛	7¼
1	BuffNiag&EastPw	25½	25½	25½
12	CentrifugalUipeCp	18	18	18
1	ChiNippleMfgBT..	26½	26½	26½
3	Collins & A 7% pf	98	97⅞	98
7	Commonw Pwr n.	33½	32¾	32¾
3	Cons Dairy Prod.	3½	3½	3½
1	Cons G&E Balt n	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
5	Cons Laundry ..	22¼	22⅛	22⅛
6	Cont'l Baking A.	87	86½	87
150	do B	14½	13½	14¼
2	do pf	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
2	Copeland P A ww	18	17	17
5	Courtaulds Ltd ..	31½	31½	31½
1	De Forest R v t c	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
16	Durant Motors ..	7	6¾	7
2	Elec B & S new.	65¼	64¾	64¾
30	z do pf	106⅜	105¾	105¾
8	Electric Investors	37¼	36½	36½
50	Elec Refrigeratn..	60⅜	59¼	60
1	Empire Pwr new.	24⅝	24½	24⅝
3	Engineers Pub S.	23	22½	22½
1	do full pd pf..	99	99	99
1	Estey We'de A ..	26	26	26
2	Firest T&R 7% pf.	99	98⅛	98⅛
5	Forhan Co	16	16	16
1	Founda Co Forn..	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
22	Freshman Co (Ch)	25¾	24¾	25⅛
150	Gen Bak Corp A..	52¼	48¾	52¼
130	Gen Bak Corp B..	7⅜	6⅝	7¼
9	Gillette Saf Razor	96	94	94¼
3	Glen Alden Coal..	154¾	153	154¾
2	Goodyr T & R	33¼	33¼	33¼
7	Grimes R & C Rec.	1½	1½	1½
1	Havana El Util pf	68	68	68
2	Hazeltone Corp...	12	12	12
16	Heyden Chemical	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
4	Indus Rayon "A"	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
1	Johns Manville .	138½	137	138½
2	Land Co of Fla..	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
12	Leh Pow Sec n..	13⅜	13	13
6	LehVal Coal sales	39½	39	39½
2	Met Stores	30	30	30
1	Mid Steel	44	44	44
1	Mohawk & Hud...	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
5	Nat Elec Pow A..	22	21½	22
8	Nat Pub Serv A..	19¾	18⅝	19¾
50	N Y Tel 6½ pf...	112½	112¼	112½
1	Northeastern P ..	20⅛	20	20
4	Nor Ohio Pow....	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1	North States P A.	102½	102½	102½
3	Pacific Stl Boiler.	11⅛	11	11
1	Penn P & L pf...	101	101	101
1	Purity Bak B....	27	27	27
1	Rand Kardex Bur	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
2	Repub Mot T ctfs.	6⅛	6	6
1	Richmond Rad n.	17	17	17
8	Rickenbacker Mot	4¾	4½	4¾
1	Servel Corp	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
1	Singer Mfg Ltd...	6	6	6
6	Southeast P & L..	25½	25½	25½
3	South Cal Edison.	120	119¾	119¾
1	South Cities Util.	32	32	32
1	South Ice & U A.	27	27	27
3	Sparks Withington	15¾	15½	15½
6	Stand Pub A.....	15	14	14
2	Stand Tank Car..	7	6½	7
2	Stutz Motor of Am	21¼	21⅛	21¼
1	Swift & Co.......	113	113	113
4	Swift Internat...	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝
8	Tr Lux Dylt Pict.	8	7⅞	8
1	Trumbell Steel ...	10	10	10
50	zTubize Silk B ctfs	175	175	175
3	Unit Fruit new...	101	99¾	100
7	Unit Gas Improv..	91¾	90¾	90¾
4	Un Lt&Po A new.	13⅞	13¾	13⅞
1	U S Dairies B.....	17¼	17¼	17¼
1	U S Lt & Ht new.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
2	U S Stores A.....	21¼	20	20
2	U S Stores B.....	7½	7	7
10	zWestern Pow pf..	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
2	White Sew Mch pf	44¼	44¼	44¼
1	Wilson & Co new..	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
1	Wilson & Co pf nw	46½	46½	46½
31	Yel Taxi Cab NY.	16¼	15¾	16
	STANDARD OILS			
1	Anglo-Am ctfs new	17¼	17¼	17¼
1	Atl Lobos	1¾	1¾	1¾
4	Cont Oil	20½	20⅜	20⅜
10	zCumberld Pipe	120½	120½	120½
25	zGalena Sig Oil ..	20	20	20
3	Humble Oil new..	56½	56	56½
10	zIll Pipe Line ...	143	143	143
6	Imp Oil Canada..	33¼	33¼	33¼
23	Internat Pet	31¼	31	31
4	Penn-Mex Fuel ..	22½	20½	22½
3	Prairie O&Gas new	52½	52¼	52¼
9	Std Oil Cal wi..	58¾	58¼	58¼
15	Std Oil Ind......	62	61⅝	61¾
1	Std Oil Ken	114¼	114¼	114¼
40	zStd Oil Neb	257½	255	255
38	Std Oil NY	31⅛	30¾	30⅞
50	zSwan&Finch O C	18	18	18
2	Vacuum Oil	98	98	98
	INDEPENDENT OILS			
1	Am Maracaibo ..	6½	6½	6½
5	Carib Synd	11¾	11½	11¾
14	Cit Svc new	40¾	40½	40½
1	Cit Svc pf	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
8	Col Synd new	2¼	2¼	2¼
2	Consolidated Rylty	10	9¾	10
1	Creole Synd	11¼	11¼	11¼
5	Crown Central...	2	2	2
9	Gibson Oil	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1	Gulf Oil Cp Pa...	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
18	Lago Oil Trans A	17	16⅞	16¾
1	Lago Pet	9	9	9
106	Leonard Oil	7¼	6¾	7
1	Margay Oil	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1	Mexican Panuco	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
2	Mountain Prod ..	23¼	23¼	23¼
6	Peer Oil	80	75	80
1	Red Banks Oil ..	25	25	25
2	Reiter Foster O C	20½	20¼	20¼
5	Salt Crk Prod ...	30¼	30¼	30¼
12	Tide Wtr As Oil	23	22¾	22¾
111	Tide Wtr As Oil pf	97½	97½	97½
4	Venezuelan Pet ..	6⅝	6½	6½
1	Warner Quinlan ..	25	25	25
	MINING			
53	Engineers Gold M	16	14¾	15
10	Golden Cent Mines	1½	1⅜	1½
20	Kay Copper	1⅞	1¾	1¾
1	Mason Valley	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1	New Cornelia	20½	20½	20½
2	Nipissing	6	6	6
5	Noranda Mines ..	15⅞	15½	15½
1	Utah Apex	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
	DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000)			
1	Allied Pkr 8s 1939.	79	79	79
1	Allied Pkr 6s	66	66	66
1	Aluminum 7s 1933.	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
16	Am G&E 6s B '14	99⅜	99	99⅜
35	Am P&Lt 6s '14...	98	97⅞	97⅞
1	Am Roll M 6s '38.	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
5	Am W Wrks 6s '75	94¼	94	94¼
10	Anacon Cop 6s '29.	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
21	Asso G & E 6s '55	94½	94⅜	94½
3	Atlantic Fr inc 8s.	22	22	22
5	Atl G & WI5s '59.	67¾	67¾	67¾
47	Balt & O 5s.......	96¾	96½	96½
5	Beaver Bd 8s '33.	95	95	95
32	Bell T Can 5s '55.	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
6	Bos & Me 6s '33..	97	96½	97
1	Buff G E 5s '56..	102¼	102¼	102¼
3	Can N Ry Eq 7s'55.	111½	111½	111½
18	Cities Serv 6s nw.	92	91⅞	91⅞
4	do 7s 'C' 1966...	129½	129	129
2	do 7s 'D' 1966...	103¼	103¼	103¼
22	do P&L 6s '66..	95	94½	95⅝
6	Cudahy P 5½s '37	93⅞	93⅜	93⅝
6	Fisk Rub 5½s '31.	96⅞	96¾	96¾
4	Fla Pow & L 5s..	92¼	92⅛	92¼
47	Gen Pet 5s '40....	97¼	97	97
5	Goodyr T&R 5s'28.	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1	Grand Trk. 6½s..	108½	108½	108½
1	Gulf Oil 5s '37....	100	100	100
10	do 5½s '28.......	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
5	Independ O 6½ '31	96	96	96
6	Inland Stl 5½s '45	99	98⅝	99
5	Inspir Cop 6½ '31.	101¼	101¼	101¼
5	Keystn T Ph5½'55	87	85	87
4	Laclede Gas 5½'29	99½	99½	99½
21	Leh Pow Sec 6s nw	95⅛	95	95⅛
2	Lib, McN & L 7s.	104½	104½	104½
2	Man Ltd 5½s '51	95	95	95
10	Mass GCo 5½s '46.	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5	NStsP cvt 6½s'33.	111¼	111⅛	111⅛
9	Ohio P 5s B......	96	95¾	95⅞
3	Otis Steel 6s '41...	98½	98½	98½
1	Pan Am Pt 6s '40.	100½	100½	100½
7	Penn O Ed 6s '50..	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
10	Penn P&Lt 5s D..	98¾	98¾	98¾
1	Phil El 6s	107½	107½	107½
25	Phil E 5½s '72...	101⅜	101¼	101¼
2	Phil El 5½s '47...	107¼	107¼	107¼
4	Phil Rap T 6s '62.	99½	99½	99½
1	Pure Oil 6½s '33..	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
22	Rnd Kdx 5½s '31.	102½	103½	103½
1	SchlteREC 6s n'35	94	94	94
1	SchlteRE C 6s '25	84½	84½	84½
1	Shawsheen 7s '31..	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
137	Soe'st P&L 6s ww.	93¾	92⅞	93½
1	So Cal Edsn 5s '44	98½	98½	98½
1	Stn O NY6½s '33.	106	106	106
14	Sun Oil 5½s '39...	99	99	99
25	Swift & Co 5s '32..	98⅞	98¾	98⅞
1	Transcttl Oil 7s '30	94½	94½	94½
3	US Rub 6⅛s '32..	102	102	102
2	US Rub 6⅛s '33..	102	102	102
1	US Rub 6⅛s '34..	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	US Rub 6⅛s '35..	102	102	102
1	US Rub 6⅛s '40..	102½	102½	102½
2	US Smelt 5½s '35.	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
	FOREIGN BONDS			
21	Aantiq Col 7s '45.	91⅞	91½	91½
18	City Cologn 6½'50	86⅞	86¾	86⅞
5	City Dresden 7s '45	92½	92½	92½
8	City Graz 8s '54..	97½	97¼	97½
55	City Oslo 5½s '46.	94½	94¼	94⅜
7	Est RR Fr 7s '54.	82	82	82
2	Europ Mtg 7½ '50.	96	96	96
3	Fr Nat M SS 7s.	80	79¼	79¼
9	Ben El Ger 6½'50.	97¼	97	97¼
4	Gt C E Pw 6½ '47.	85	85	85
5	Hambg Elc 7s '35.	95½	95½	95½
1	Ind Bk Finld 7s'44.	97	97	97
8	Ital Pub Ut 7s '52.	93	92	93
8	Krupp (Fried)7s'29	95	94¾	94¾
4	Medellin, Col 8s..	100	99⅞	100
5	Mtg Bk Den 6s'77.	101⅛	100⅛	100⅛
18	Prov Bu Air 7½'47.	100	99¾	99¾
6	Prov S F Arg ext 7	93	93	93
104	Rheinelb U 7½'46..	96	95¾	95⅞
1	Rhine Main 7s '50.	96½	96½	96½
7	Rhine W E 7s '50.	95¾	95½	95½
11	Sauda F Ltd 5s'55.	95½	95¼	95½
1	Saxon St Mtg 7s'45	93½	93½	93½
5	Siem&H 7s '28....	99	99	99
1	do 7s '35.......	96¼	96¼	96¼
1	Thys I & StW 7s'30	96	96	96
11	Tietz, Leonh7½s'46	94	94	94
8	WestphNUE6½s'50	86¼	86	86

zActual sales.

POSTUM CEREAL'S EARNINGS LARGER

Postum Cereal Company for the quarter ended March 31 reports net of $3,106,321 after expenses and federal taxes, compared with $892,854 in the first quarter of 1925.

Net profit for the quarter ended March 31, 1926, was $3,106,321 after expenses and federal taxes, equal to $2.26 a share on 1,370,000 no par common shares, compared with $2,775,664 for the same companies in the first quarter 1925, or $2.02 a share on the same number of shares of common.

Postum Cereal net profit for the first quarter of 1925 on the same basis as 1926 was $2,775,644. Net of $892,854 in first quarter of 1925 was as reported last year and before acquisition of several new companies.

COLUMBIA GAS CAPITAL

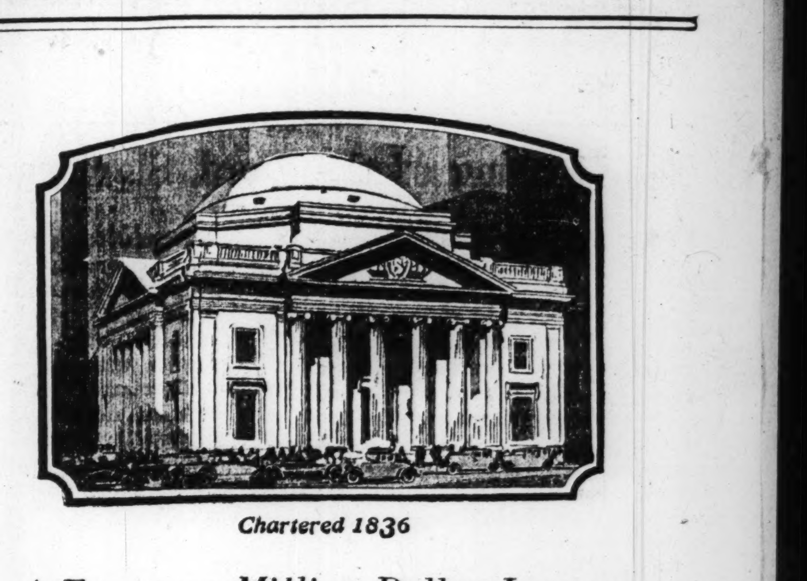
CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 14—The annual meeting of Columbia Gas & Electric Company approved the increase in authorized common from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 shares. More than 70 per cent of stockholders were represented. No action was taken on the disposition of additional stock. Directors are expected to meet in New York in the next few days.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, April 14—Consols for money today were 54⅝, De Beers 14⅞ and Rand Mines 2⅝. Money was 4⅝ per cent and discount rates: short and three-months' bills 4⅜ per cent.

TO CUT BRITISH TIRE PRICES

LONDON, April 14—British tire makers will reduce prices 10 per cent next week.



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BELL SYSTEM
146th Dividend

The regular quarterly dividend of Two Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents ($2.25) per share will be paid on April 15, 1926, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 15, 1926

H. BLAIR-SMITH, Treasurer.

Fred Mason, Jr.
INVESTMENTS
149 Broadway, New York — Hanover 3344
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WOOL DEMAND DURING WEEK IS DESULTORY

Market Apathetic Due to Lack of Interest in Goods and Clothing

The market for wool has been well nigh featureless during the last week. Buying in the West, which has now become the focus of all eyes in the trade, appears to have lessened somewhat and in the seaboard markets the demand for wool still is restricted and desultory.

Throughout the entire wool and wool manufacturing industry and even down to the ultimate consumer, business at the moment appears more or less apathetic.

It is estimated that about 15,000,000 pounds of new wool have been contracted on the sheep's back or purchased after shearing sections west of the Mississippi River. For the most part, this wool has been bought in the range of 30 to 35 cents in the so-called "territory" states, and in Texas up to 40 and 41 cents have been paid for the choicest 12 months fine staple clips, and even 41½ cents is reported to have been paid for one clip.

Prices Up to $1.10, Boston

These prices indicate a clean landed cost in Boston of close to $1, and well up toward $1.10, clean basis, landed for the choicer 12 months wools of the finer Texas types, while for some fine but short wools, as low as 95 cents has been paid.

In Wyoming, there has been a fairly good turnover in wool on the sheep's back at 32@33c for the fine and fine medium types and for some of the mixed clips of medium quality up on the Union Pacific Railroad, 33@35c is reported to have been paid. Up to 35 cents has been paid in Montana, also, for clips running bulk half-blood with a fair proportion of three-eighths.

In the Mendocina section of California, 35½c has been paid to the grower, which is estimated to mean close to $1, clean basis landed Boston. In the Lakeview section of Oregon a clip is reported sold at 31½c, which is about on a parity with the other purchases of fine and fine medium wools. In Nevada, the Jenkins clip of fine and fine medium wool which is of considerably better staple than the Taylor clip which was bought about a month ago at 27½c, has been sold at 34c, according to recent advices.

Apathy in Cloth Market

Buying has been done in a scattering way all through the territory sections by several of the larger houses but has not become general yet. Prices have been pushed up now to about the limit of what the traffic will stand, in the judgment of a number of well-poised men in the trade.

The real difficulty with the market at the present moment lies in the apathy in the market for goods and clothing. The manufacturer can hardly be expected to buy large quantities of wool, which would be the stimulus needed to make the western buying active, if he is unable to sell his goods to advantage. Here and there, there is business in goods, but the buyers of goods know that they have the manufacturers in a position at the moment where they can make them compete one against the other more keenly than usual.

Even the worsted manufacturers and the larger ones, too, who have been able to get the bulk of what business has been available, declare that their sales have been unsatisfactory, and, as for the woolen manufacturers and knitters, they have found trade slow. Many orders for piece goods have been taken by the manufacturers of late only after they have first come into the wool market and bought the wool at a lower price than any at which they previously had been able to buy.

Foreign Markets Strong

Buyers of wool in the west have derived a good deal of their courage from the strength of the foreign markets. With the end of the season in sight in the foreign primary markets (actually ended in New Zealand and South Africa) the prices of wool is steadily maintained, with especial strength in the finer qualities apparent. Medium and low crossbreds, it must be conceded are slow, and the market for them is somewhat heavy.

It is estimated that there are less than 400,00 bales of wool unsold in Australia, which is less than the quantity carried over at the end of last season.

Probably 60,000 bales are still left in the Argentine and perhaps some 10,000 bales in Uruguay. These markets, presumably, will be cleared before their season ends, for the first time in several years.

At the sales in Melbourne and Brisbane this week, prices were substantially unchanged, although the selection was a poor one with nothing of moment suitable for this country. Japan is showing a rather belated eagerness to acquire wool, in both markets, while Germany has been somewhat keener. Yorkshire has been a moderate buyer.

River Plate Market

Offerings from the River Plate are meager, and comprise little of the standard wools which are favored by American buyers. Some super skirted and rewound IIs (50s) have been offered c. and f. at 37½ cents, at which price they are not attractive. It is estimated that the Patagonian second clip will approximate 3000 bales.

Sales in the local market have included some further quantities of Australian merinos mostly in the range of $1@$1.02, clean in bond for good combing 64-70s wools, and up to $1.05 for the choicest wools, with one very exceptional sale reported at $1.10 for 64-70s choice wool. For good combing 64s wools about 95 cents clean in bond is usually quoted, possibly 96 cents for a choice lot.

Some very fair combing fine territory wool has been sold at $1.05, clean basis. In medium wools, there has been some business in Montevideo crossbreds at 34 cents for IIIs and 29 to 31 cents for IVs.

Domestic medium wools have been slow of sale but are generally quoted in the clean range of 75 to 80 cents for quarters and 85 to 90 cents for three-eights combing, depending upon how fine and choice the wool is.

NATIONAL BISCUIT RAISES DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, April 14—The National Biscuit Company declared a dividend of $1 on the common stock, payable July 15 to stock of record June 30, also a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred, payable May 29 to stock of record May 14. The previous rate on the common was 75 cents quarterly. The company reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1926, net profit of $3,051,917 after taxes, equal after allowing for 7 per cent preferred dividend requirements to $1.27 a share (par $25) earned on outstanding $51,163,000 common stock. This compares with $2,877,031, or $1.19 a share, in first quarter of 1925.

FERTILIZER SALES INCREASE

NEW ORLEANS, April 14—Hester's figures on fertilizer sales for the eight months in nine cotton states make the total 2,612,953 tons, compared with 2,419,554 in the like period last season and 2,260,208 in the like period two seasons ago.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	103½	103½
Am Ag Chem 1st cv 5s '28	103⅜	103⅜
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	104⅛	104
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35	96¼	96
Am Chain deb 6s '33	100½	100½
Am Smelting 5s '47	100⅝	100⅝
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103⅜	103¼
Am T & T col 4s '29	97⅞	97¾
Am T & T col 5s '46	102⅝	102¼
Am T & T sf 5s '60	100⅝	100⅝
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	105⅛	105
Am Type Founders 6s	104½	104½
Am W W & Elec 5s '34	97⅛	97
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	103½	103¼
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	104½	104½
Andes Cop deb 7s '43	99¼	98¾
Ang & Chilean 7s '45	97½	97½
Arkansas Mem Bge 5s '64	96	96
Armour & Co 4½s '39	91¾	91½
Armour & Co 5½s '43	95⅛	95
Associated Oil 6s '35	102⅞	102⅞
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	92½	92⅛
Atch T&SF 4s E Ok div '28	99½	99½
Atlanta & Birm 4s '63	91⅞	91½
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	94⅛	94
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	92⅝	92⅝
Atl & Danv 1st 4s '48	77	77
B&O 4s reg	90¼	90¼
B&O 1st 4s '48	92⅛	91½
B&O cv 4½s '33	96⅝	96⅜
B&O rfg 5s '95	96⅞	96½
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	104⅝	104⅜
B&O 6s '29	102⅞	102⅞
B&O rfg 6s '95	107⅛	107
B&O 5s ct Swn div	101⅛	100⅞
Barnsdall Corp 6s ct	98	97⅞
Belding 6s '36 notes	98¼	98¼
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	103	103
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	103¼	103
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	96½	96¼
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	99¼	99¼
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	92¼	92⅛
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	98⅜	98⅜
Big Sandy Ry 4s '44	91½	91½
Booth Fisheries 6s	82½	82¼
Botany Cons Mills 6½s	90¼	90⅜
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	95⅜	95
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	92¼	92¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5½s	130¼	130⅛
Buff R & P 4½s '57	91	90⅞
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	92½	92¼
Bush Term Bldg 6s new	97	97
Camaguey Sugar 1s 7s '42	99	99
Can Nat 4½s '54	94	94
Can South con 5s '62	104	104
Can North deb 6½s '46	117⅝	117⅝
Can North sf 7s '40	115	115
Can Pacific deb 4s	85⅛	84⅝
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	102⅝	102⅝
Cen Ga 1st	104½	104½
Cen Dist Tel 5s '43	103	103
Cen New Eng 4s '61	70	70
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	91¼	90¾
Cen Pac T S L 1st 4s '54	88½	88½
Cen Steel 8s '41	118	118
Cen Pac 5s '60	101	100
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	98⅝	98⅝
Ches & O cv 5s '46	129⅛	129⅛
Ches & O R A 2d	84½	84½
Chi B & Q 4s Ill div '49	92⅞	92⅞
Chi Gt West 4s '59	66¾	66¼
Chi Ind & L gen 5s '66	97¾	96¾
Chi Ind & L gen 6s '66	108¾	108¾
Chi M & St P gold 4s '25	48⅝	48⅝
Chi M & St P col 6s '34	104¾	104⅝
Chi M & StP 4½s '32 ct	48½	47⅝
Chi M & StP 4s '25 ct	48	48
Chi Railway 5s '27	71	70½
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	90¼	90⅛
Chi Ter Ha & SE in 5s '60	77⅝	77⅝
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	96	96
Chi Un Sta 5s B '63	103⅝	103⅝
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49	69	69
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50	55½	55½
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	76	75¾
Chi & Nw 3½s	77	77
Chi & Nw gen 4s '87	88⅝	88
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	112⅝	112⅝
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	84⅝	84⅝
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	104	103½
Chile Copper col 6s '32	107	106¾
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	86⅝	86½
Clev CC&StL rfg 6s A '29	103	103
Clev Un Term 5s '73	103	103
Colo Industrial 5s '34	85	85
Colo & So 1st 4s '29	98½	98½
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	96⅝	96⅜
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '27	100¼	100¼
Commercial Cable 4s 2397	75½	75½
Commercial Credit 6s '34	99¼	99¼
Commonwealth Pow 6s '47	103⅛	103⅛
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	81¼	81¼
Con Gas 5½s '45	105⅞	105⅝
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	100⅝	100⅝
Cuba Co 6s '31	93½	93½
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	92¼	92¼
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	98	98
Cuba Nor Ry 6s '66	97½	97½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	93	93
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	108⅝	108½
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	97	96¾
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	101¾	101¾
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	93⅛	93
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	110	109⅝
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	105	105
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	92⅞	92⅞
Den & Rio G im 5s '28	99	99
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	64¼	64
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	102¾	102⅝
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	91	91
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	95½	95¼
Dom Iron & Steel 5s '39	57	57
Dul & I Range [illegible] '37	102⅝	102½
E Cuba Sug 7½s '37	106	106
Empire Gas & F 7½s '37	102¼	102⅛
Empire Gas & F 6½s wi	97⅝	97½
Erie cv 4s A '53	71	71
Erie cv 4s B '53	70⅝	70⅝
Erie cv 4s D '53	79⅜	79⅜
Erie gen 4s '96	68⅞	68½
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	94	94
Fed Metal 7s '34	93	92
Fla East Coast 5s new	98¼	98¼
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	115¼	115
Fla East Coast 5s '74	98⅝	98¼
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	105⅝	105⅝
Goodyear Tire 8s '31	110¾	110⅝
Goodyear Tire 8s '41	120⅝	120⅝
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	107	107
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	115	115
Gray & Davis 7s '32	105	105
Great Northern 7s '36	113	113
Green Bay & West deb B	16½	16½
Havana El Ry Lt&P 5s '54	94½	94½
Hershey Choc sf 5½s '40	101	100⅞
Houston Belt & Ter 5s '37	98¾	98¾
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	80¼	79½
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	95⅞	95¾
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102⅛	102
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	103⅜	103
Ill Cen 4s '52	89⅝	89⅝
Ill Cen 4s '53	86⅝	86⅜
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	93⅝	93½
Ill Cen 5½s '34	103½	103½
Ill Ven C St L&NO 5s '63	102⅛	102⅛
Ind Steel 5s '52	104	104
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	69¾	69½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	69¼	68¾
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	72	71½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	92½	91⅜
Int Agr 5s	93⅝	93⅝
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	88	88
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	89½	89¼
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	94	93¾
Int Paper 6s '55	99¼	99¼
Int Rys C Am 5s '72	76⅝	76¼
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	66¼	66¼
Int Tel & Tel 5½s	110¼	110¼
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	91⅜	91¾
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	103	103
Kan City So 1st 5s '50	76	76
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	97	97
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	86⅜	86⅜
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	104⅝	104⅜
Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	109	109
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '45	101⅜	101⅜
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	104⅛	104
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	81¼	81¼
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	82¾	82¾
Lehigh & NY 4s '45	89¼	89¼
Long Island rfg 4s '49	86⅝	86⅝
L&N uni 4s '40	95	95
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	99	99
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	108⅛	108
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	100½	100¼
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	64⅛	63¾
Manila El Ry rfg 7s '42	115	115
Manila Sol 4s '39	62⅞	62⅝
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	100⅛	100
Met WS 4s	73	73
Mich Cen 3½s '52	85	85
Mich Cen deb 4s '29	98¼	98¼
Mil El Ry&Lt 4½s '31	98⅜	98⅜
Mil El Ry&Lt 6s '53	104¼	104
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	19⅜	19⅜
Min St P &SSM 4s '38	89¾	89¾
Min St P & SSM 5s '38	99	99
Min St P&SSM 6s '46	101¾	101¾
Mo K&T 1st 4s '90	85¾	85¾
Mo K&T pl 4s B '62	83⅝	83½
Mo K&T adj 5s A '67	92¾	92¾
Mo K&T pl 5s A '62	100	99⅞
Mo K&T pl 6s C '32	102¾	102¾
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	68⅛	68
Mo Pac rfg 5s '65	94¾	94⅝
Mo Pac 6s D '49	105¼	105⅛
Mo Pac 6s E '55	105⅜	105
Mo Pac 3rd ext	90	90
Mobile & O StL div 5s '27	100	100
Montana Power 5s A '43	101	101
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	87	87
Nat Dairy Prod 6s	96¼	96¼
Nat RR of Mex 4s '77	20⅛	20⅛
NOT&M inc 5s '35 A	100¼	100¼
NOT&M 5s B '54	100⅜	100½
NOT&M 5½s '54	105	105
NO Pub Ser 5s A	93¾	93½
NO Pub Ser 5s C st	93¼	93¼
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	81¼	81
NYC&HR con 4s '98	88⅛	88¼
NYC&HR rfg&im 4½s 2013	95½	94¾
NYC&HR rfg&im 5s 2013	104½	104¼
NY Air Brake 6s	101½	101½
NY Conn Ry 5s	101	101
NY Chi&StL 1st 4s '37	94¾	94¾
NY Chi&StL 5½s '74 A	102⅝	102½
NY Chi&StL 5½s B '75	102⅝	102½
NY Harlem 3½s	79¼	79¼
NY Edison rfrgf 6½s '41	116¼	116¼
NY GEL H&P pur m 4s '49	90½	90¼
NY NH&H nc deb 3½s '54	62⅞	62⅞
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	63	63
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	70¼	70¼
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	98⅞	98½
NY NH&H nc deb 6s '48	99	99
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	69¾	69¼
NY Ry inc 6s '65	30⅛	29⅝
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	98¼	98⅛
NY Tel deb 6s '49	109	109
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	109⅛	109⅛
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	74	73⅞
Norf & So	99¼	99⅛
Norf & W con 4s '96	92⅞	92⅝

	High	Low
Nor Am Ed sf 6s '52	104¼	104
Nor Am Ed sf 6½s '48	105¼	105¼
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	95½	95½
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	63⅞	63⅞
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	89⅛	89⅛
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	93	93
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	112½	112⅜
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	99¾	99½
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	111⅛	111⅛
Ohio Riv gen 5s '37	101⅝	101⅝
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	96	96
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	106	106
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	85¾	85⅝
Otis Steel 8s A '41	108	108
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	99½	99¼
Pac of Mo 1st 4s '38	92¼	92¼
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	102⅛	102
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	105⅝	105
Park-Lex Lsehld 6½s '53	94	94
Paramount BWY 5½s '51	95⅝	95½
Penn R R con 4s '48	94⅝	94⅝
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	98½	98
Penn R R 5s '64	102	101⅞
Penn R R gen 5s '68	106⅛	106
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	112⅜	112⅜
Penn RR col 7s '30	107⅝	107⅝
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	101½	101½
Pere Marq 5s '56	103	103
Phil Co cv 5½s '38	100¼	100¼
Phil Co rfg 6s '44	104⅛	104⅛
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	100⅝	100½
Philippine Ry 4s '37	42⅜	42⅜
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	102	102
Pitts C C&StL 4s G	93⅝	93⅝
Pitts C C&StL 5s B '75	102	102
Prod & Ref 8s '31	110¼	110¼
Pub Svc El Pow 6s '48	107⅜	107⅜
Pub Svc NJ 6s '44	103	102¾
Punta Alegere Sug 7s '37	105¼	105⅛
Read rfg 4½s '97	97	97
Rep I & S s f 5s '40	99	99
Rob Myers 1st 7s '42	60	60
Rochester Gas 7s	112½	112½
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	93	92⅝
St Joe Ry LH&P 5s '37	94	94
St L I M & S rfg 4s '29	96⅞	96⅞
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	100¾	100¾
St L R M & Pac 5s '55	80⅞	80⅞
St L & S F 4s A '50	81¼	81
St L & S F 5s B '50	97½	97¼
St L & S F 5½s D '42	102	102
St L & S 6s C '28	102⅝	102⅝
St L & S F adj 6s '55	95⅝	95⅝
St L & S F inc 6s '60	87⅝	87⅝
St L S W con 4s '32	94	94
St P U Depot rfg 5s '72	103⅛	103⅛
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	89½	89½
Saks & Co s f 7s '42	110½	110½
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	102¼	102¼
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	87¾	87¾
Seabd A L gold 4s st '50	79⅝	79⅝
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	78¼	78¼
Seabd A L con 6s '45	83⅝	83½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s '35	95	95
Sheffield F rfg 6½s '42	108	108
Sinclair Cn O 6s	106¼	106
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	95½	95⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	95½	95⅝
Sinclair Cru O 6s '28	100⅝	100⅝
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	89¾	89¾
So P Rico Sug 7s '41	108	107⅝
So Colo Pow 6s '47	98⅝	98⅝
So Pacific cv 4s '29	98	97⅞
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	92½	92¼
So Pac S F Ter 4s '44	100⅞	100⅞
So Ry gen 4s '56	84⅞	84⅝
So Ry con 5s '94	106	105⅞
So Ry gen 6s '56	109¾	109¾
So Ry gen 6½s '56	115¼	115¼
So Ry 4s M & O div '38	91⅜	91⅜
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	103⅛	103⅛
Stand Milling 5½s '45	98¾	98¾
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	99	99
Superior Oil s f 7s '29	95½	96½
Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5½s	102⅝	102⅝
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	60	59½
Third Aveadj 5s '60	59⅛	58½
Twenty Third St Ry 5s	67⅛	67⅛
Tol Trac Lt & Pow 5½s '25	98¾	98¾
Trumbell Stl 6s '40	95⅞	95¾
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	96½	96⅜
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	94¾	94¾
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	89¼	89¼
U S Rubber 5s '47	94⅜	94¼
U S Rubber 7½s '30	107¾	107¾
U S Steel s f 5s '63	106⅜	106⅝
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	89⅜	89
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	97	96⅞
Utaica Gas & Elec 5s '57	102⅝	102½
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	99	99
Va-C C s f 7s ct pp '47	106½	106½
Va Ry 5s '62	102⅝	102⅝
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	98¾	98¾
Wabash 1st ter 4s '54	103⅜	103⅜
Wabash 2d 5s '39	101½	101½
Wabash 5½s '75	102⅝	102¼
Wabash 3½s Om div '41	82	82
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	101¾	101¾
West Pa Pow 7s D '46	106½	106½
West Shore 4s reg	84⅝	84⅝
Western Electric 5s '44	102½	102¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	69⅝	69¼
Western Pac 5s A '46	99¼	99¼
Western Un 6½s '36	112½	112½
West'house El & Mfg 7s '31	106	106
White Sew Mac 6s '36	95	95
Wickwire Spen 7s cv	53	53
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	103	103
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	99⅞	99¾
Wilson & Co s f 7½s '31	45⅛	45⅛
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	102	102
Wis Cen gen 4s '49	82⅞	82⅞
Youngstown S & T 6s '43	102¼	102¼

FOREIGN BONDS

(Quotations to 1:10 p. m.)

	High	Low
Argentine Gov 6s '59 June	98¾	98¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99¼	99¼
Argentine 6s '58 B	98⅝	98⅝
Argentine Gov 7s '27	101¼	101
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	98⅝	98½
Austrian Gov 7s '43	101¼	101
Australian 5s '55	98¾	98¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	84½	84¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	91⅝	91½
Belgium 7s '55	94⅝	94⅝
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	109¼	109¼
Belgium (King) 8s '41	107¼	107¼
Bergen (City) 8s '45	99½	99½
Berlin 6½s rcts '50	87⅞	87¼
Bogota (City) 8s '45	99½	99½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	99	98¾
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	92½	92
Brazil (US) 8s '41	102¼	102
Bremen 7s '35	94½	94¼
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	99⅝	99⅜
Can (Dom) 5s '52	104⅛	103⅞
Can (Dom) 5½s '29	102¼	102⅛
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	101½	101½
Bk Chile ct 6½s '57	96⅞	96⅜
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101	100⅞
Chile (Rep) 8s '41	108½	108⅜
Chin (Gv) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	113¼	113¼
Cordoba 7s '42	97¼	97¼
Con Pwr Jap 7s '44	91½	91⅛
Coph'n (City) 5½s '44	99½	99½
Czechoslov (Rep 8s '51	101⅞	101⅝
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	101	101
Czech (Rep) 7½s '45	97¾	97¾
Denmark (King) 6s '42	103	102⅞
Dutch E I 5½s (Mar) '54	102½	102½
Dutch E Indies 6s '47	104	104
Dutch E Indies sf 6s '62	104	104
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	87	87
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	96½	96½
Finnish A 6½s '54	90	90
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	90	89¾
French (Rep) 7s '49	88¼	88⅛
French (Rep) 7½s '41	97¾	97⅝
French (Rep) 8s '45	101⅝	101⅝
Ger Bk 7s '50	97	97
German El Pow 6½s '50	87¾	87¾
German 7s '49	102¼	102
Greek 7s '64	85¾	85¾
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	95¾	95¾
Hungarian Mun 7½s rcts	87¾	87⅝
Ind BK Jap 6s '27	100¼	100¼
Italy (King) 7s '51	94½	94½
Jap (Im Bov) 2d 4s '31	85⅞	85⅞
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	94½	94⅜
Jurgens U M W 6s '47	105½	105½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	84	84
Mex small 6s	43⅛	43⅛
Mex (Rep) 5s ass'ted '45	46⅛	46⅛
Mex 4s large A '10	27⅜	27⅜
Mex 4s small A '10	24⅞	24¾
Mex 4s small A '04	24	24
Montevid (City) 7s '52	98⅜	98½
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '54	103⅞	103¾
Nord Rys 6½s '50	78⅞	78⅝
Norway 5½s '65	96¼	96
Norway (King) 6s '43	101	101
Norway (King) 6s '44	101	101
Norway (King) 6s '52	101½	101½
Oslo (City) 6s '55	100	100
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	102½	102½
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	75½	75
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	83¾	83½
Paris-Orleans 7s '42	82⅞	82⅞
Peru 7½s '40	98½	98½
Peru 8s '44	103⅞	103⅝
Poland 8s '50	88⅜	88½
Prague (City) 7½s '52	97½	97½
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	101⅝	101½
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '47	100½	100
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	101¼	101
Sao Paulo (BZ) 7s '56 w i	97	97
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	106¼	106¼
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	103½	103½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	104	104
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	102¾	102¾
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	95⅝	95½
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	90⅞	90⅝
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	102⅝	102⅝
Sweden (King) 6s '39	105⅜	104⅝
Swiss Confed 8s '40	115¼	115¼
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	103⅜	103
Toho El Pow 7s '55	91⅜	91⅜
Tokyo El Lt 6s '28	97⅞	97⅞
Trondhjem 6½s '44	100	100
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '29	118⅛	118⅛
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105	104⅞
U S S Copenhag 6s '37	93	92½
Uruguay (Rep 8s '46	109	108⅞
Upper Austria 7s '45	91⅞	91¾

LIBERTY BONDS

(Quotations to 1:10 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last Apr.14	Last Apr.13
3½s '47	100.28	100.28	100.27	100.27	100.26
1st 4¼s '47	102.12	102.12	102.12	102.12	102.14
2d 4¼s '42	100.27	100.27	100.27	100.27	100.26
2d 4¼s	100.24	100.24	100.24	100.24	
3d 4¼s '28	101.10	101.12	101.10	101.10	101.10
4th 4¼s '38	102.22	102.24	102.22	102.22	102.22
4th 4¼s	102.18	102.18	102.18	102.18	
US 4s '54	103.31	103.31	103.27	103.27	103.27
US 4¼s '52	107.31	107.31	107.29	107.31	107.28
US 3¾s	100.20	100.20	100.20	100.20	100.30

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

STEEL USERS ARE CAUTIOUS

Bookings and Production Show a Tapering Off From Record High

CHICAGO, April 14 (Special)—Heavy finished steel bookings and production reveal a gradual tapering-off from the record high of March. The momentum gained in March, however, promises to make April a better month than last year, and arouses hopes of a better second quarter this year.

Specifications for heavy finished steel about equal shipments, but new business is lighter. Seasonal factors which normally bring a lot down in April plus the heavy March shipments are proving a handicap. The tendency to buy from hand to mouth is even more pronounced. Producers believe stock market gyrations have made consumers more cautious.

Buying is spotty. Soft steel bar activity, usually a bellwether, is secondary to that in plates and shapes. Car builders have specified 30,000 tons additional of car steel, chiefly plates.

Structural steel demand equals that of last year, which set a record. One tank farm and still project requires 26,000 tons of plates.

Western and southern roads have placed 9000 tons of rails, indicating the approach of the secondary buying movement. New car inquiry calls for 53000 tons of steel. Rail and track fastening specifications keep the mills operating at capacity. Current freight car inquiry is light, but thus far in 1926 western roads have placed as many cars as in the first seven months of 1925.

Sheet specifications have been declining. The leading maker at Gary, however, has been operating its hot mills 100 per cent, as in March, and its April tinplate production may equal March. The leading independent is electrifying its hot mills, and has half of its capacity out.

The $1 per ton reduction in northern pig iron has not affected business. Spot buying has improved, but this was made imperative by the holding back of second quarter requirements. The pig iron market is increasingly becoming a buyers' one. By-product foundry coke has been reduced 75 cents a ton, to $10.25, delivered Chicago. Iron and steel scrap is weaker, having lost 25 cents a ton on the average.

Steel ingot production is ranging close to 95 per cent, only a few points down from the recent high. Twenty-nine of the 35 steel works and eight of the ten merchant blast furnace stacks continue active. One merchant stack may resume about May 1, and one be blown out for re-lining.

BETHLEHEM STEEL EARNINGS GAINING

Recent operations of Bethlehem Steel were between 85 per cent and 90 per cent capacity, and it is understood about this rate is still maintained. It compares with about 83 per cent in January and 77 per cent average in final quarter of 1925.

Bethlehem's earnings for March quarter are now estimated at close to $3 a share on the common, compared with $1.77 in the last quarter of 1925 and $1.66 in the first quarter of 1925.

Allowing for some slackening in this quarter, Bethlehem should earn close to $5 a share in the first half of 1926. Earnings in all 1925 were $5.30 a common share and in 1924 $2.56. First-half earnings last year were $2.97 a common share.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	4½%	4½(P)
Outside com'l paper	4¼@4½	4¼@4½
Year money	4¾	4¾
Customers' com'l loans	4½@5	4½@5
Individ. cus. col. loans	4¾@5	4¾@5

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	64⅝c	64¾c
Bar silver in London	29¾d	29⅞d
Bar gold in London	84s11½d	84s11½d
Mexican dollars	49⅝c	49¾c

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$89,000,000	$979,000,000
Year ago today	91,000,000	
Balances	38,000,0000	119,000,000
Year ago today	37,000,000	
F. R. bank credit	37,005,031	100,000,000

Acceptance Market

Prime Eligible Banks—

30 days	3⅝@3½
60 days	3⅝@3½
90 days	3⅝@3½
4 months	3¾@3⅝
5 months	3⅞@3¾
6 months	4 @3⅞

Non-eligible and private eligible bankers in general ¼ per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	4%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	4	Budapest	7
Chicago	4	Copenhagen	5½
Cleveland	4	Helsingfors	7½
Kansas City	4	Lisbon	9
Minneapolis	4	London	5
Dallas	4	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	4	Prague	6
New York	4	Riga	8
Richmond	4	Rome	7
San Francisco	4	Sofia	10
St. Louis	4	Stockholm	4½
Amsterdam	3½	Swiss Bank	3½
Athens	10	Tokyo	7.03
Bombay	4	Vienna	7½
Calcutta	6	Warsaw	12
Berlin	8	Oslo	6
Brussels	7½	Paris	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

	Current	Last Previous	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.85⅝	$4.85¾	$4.8648
Cables	4.86	4.86¾	4.8648
French francs	.0342	.0344½	.193
Belgian francs	.0376⅝	.0382	.193
Swiss francs	.1930	.1920	.193
Lire	.0402½	.0402½	.193
Marks	.2381	.2381	.238
Holland	.4010½	.4011	.402
Sweden	.2680	.2680	.268
Norway	.2165	.2172	.268
Denmark	.2617	.2621	.268
Spain	.1427	.1430	.193
Portugal	.0515	.0515	1.08
Greece	.0128½	.0128	.193
Austria	.14¼	.14¼	.1407
Argentina	.3989	.3993	.4245
Brazil	.1385	.1385	.3244
Poland	.1150	.1125	.1930
†Hungary	.014¼	.014¼	.203
Jugoslavia	.0176½	.0176¼	.193
Finland	.0253	.0253	.193
Czechoslovakia	.0296¼	.0296¾	.2026
Rumania	.0041⅞	.0041½	.193
Shanghai(tael)	.7112½	.7100	1.0832
Hong Kong	.5512½	.5512½	.78
Bombay	.3628	.3128	.4866
Yokohama	.4645	.4637½	.4984
Uruguay	1.0310	1.0310	1.0342
Chile	.1213	.1213	.365
Peru	3.83	3.83	4.8685
Canadian Ex.	1.00 3-32	1.00	1.00

†Per thousand.

SUBMARINE BOAT'S NEW NAME

NEW YORK, April 14—Stockholders of Submarine Boat Company have voted to change the name of the company to Transmarine & Terminal Company, Inc., and to reduce the number of authorized shares to 200,000 from 800,000 and the issued shares from 766,920 to 191,730 by exchanging four shares of present stock for one of new. The directors were re-elected.

GIMBEL BROS.' EXPANSION

NEW YORK, April 14—The annual meeting of Gimbel Brothers authorized the issue of $6,500,000 Saks Realty Corporation bonds and the acquisition of the Cuyler Building on Thirty-second Street for $2,050,000.

$5,000,000.

International Securities Trust OF AMERICA

A MASSACHUSETTS TRUST

5% Secured Serial Gold Bonds

Dated June 1, 1923.

Due
Series D—June 1, 1933
Series E—June 1, 1943

Coupon bonds in denominations of $500 and $1,000. Registerable as to principal. Principal and interest payable at Guaranty Trust Company of New York. Interest payable June 1st and December 1st. Redeemable on any interest date in whole or in part on sixty days notice at 107½% and accrued interest.

The Trust agrees to pay the normal Federal income tax to the extent of 2% and to refund, upon application within sixty days after payment, the Pennsylvania, Connecticut and District of Columbia Personal Property Taxes, not exceeding four mills per dollar per annum, the Maryland Security Tax, not exceeding four and one-half mills per dollar per annum, and the Massachusetts income tax not exceeding 6% on income derived from bonds.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE

The letter to us from Mr. William R. Bull, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, available upon request, is herewith summarized as follows:

History and Business: International Securities Trust of America, the first general American investment trust, was organized in April, 1921, as a voluntary trust under the laws of Massachusetts. Its business is confined solely to the investment and reinvestment of its resources in seasoned, marketable securities, foreign and domestic.

The primary purpose of the Trust is to afford safety of investment by means of broad international diversification and constant watchfulness. It is managed by a Board of Trustees elected at annual shareholders' meetings.

Investment Regulations: Securities owned shall be diversified as follows:

1. Funds shall be distributed among at least 400 seasoned, marketable securities.
2. Not more than 35% of the resources of the Trust may be invested in any country except the United States and England.
3. Not more than 10% of the assets of the Trust may be invested in securities representing any distinct class of industry.
4. Not more than 1¾% of the assets of the Trust may be invested in any one security other than governmental securities.
5. No bonds or stocks of any railroad, public utility or industrial enterprise are eligible for purchase unless the business has been established for at least four years.
6. Railroad, industrial and public utility bonds are not eligible for purchase unless the net assets (at book value) back of such bonds are at least 200% of the purchase price.
7. Preferred and common shares of railroad, industrial and public utility companies are not eligible for purchase unless they have a book value of at least 150% of the purchase price.

Operation for nearly five years under these regulations, together with those additional restrictions contained in the Rules and Regulations governing the Trustees, has resulted in acquiring 500 or more different securities, earnings on which average considerably more than 50% in excess of the interest and dividends actually paid thereon.

Collateral Security: International Securities Trust of America secured Serial Gold Bonds are issued under an Agreement dated June 1, 1923, between International Securities Trust of America and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, which provides that the Collateral (cash or securities chosen and diversified in conformity with the Agreement) pledged with and held by the Trustee, as security on these Bonds, exclusive of the Bond Interest Reserve Fund, shall at all times have a market value equal to at least 115% of the principal amount of all Secured Bonds issued and outstanding.

The Trustee determines the market value of the securities held by it under the terms of this Agreement, using such methods as it may deem proper and adequate. The market value as determined by the Trustee is conclusive and binding upon the Trust.

Issuance Restrictions: Under the terms of the Agreement with the Guaranty Trust Company, Secured Serial Gold Bonds may be authenticated and issued only when, at the time of issuance, total assets, taken at net cost price, after deducting all indebtedness, except that represented by the said Secured Serial Gold Bonds, and the Bond Interest Reserve Fund, are equal to at least 180% of the par value of the Bonds outstanding and those to be issued.

Resources: The balance sheet of April 1, 1926, based on audited accounts as of November 30, 1925, and after giving effect to bonds and shares since issued and sold, shows total resources of over $11,000,000.

Capitalization: There were outstanding April 1, 1926, a total of $6,000,000 par value of Secured Serial Gold Bonds, $3,425,000 Cumulative Preferred Shares ($100 par value) and 43,893 Common Shares (no par value).

Bond Interest Reserve Fund: The Agreement provides that after Bond interest, but before the declaration of any dividends, a sum equal to 15% of the remaining net earnings shall be set aside semi-annually and deposited with the Guaranty Trust Company, as Trustee, as a Bond Interest Reserve Fund. This reserve must accumulate until it equals five times the annual Bond interest requirements and must thereafter, in like manner, be so maintained.

Earnings:	Income Applicable to Bond Interest	Bond Interest Requirements
From inception to Nov. 30, 1923	$8,736.65	$1,690.88
Year ended Nov. 30, 1924	74,586.71	16,978.29
Year ended Nov. 30, 1925	431,355.67	97,024.98
Total	$514,679.03	$115,694.15

Bond interest has been earned an average of more than three and a half times since organization. Since Bonds are issued continuously throughout the year, earnings, as above indicated, are properly to be compared with bond interest requirements.

All legal matters pertaining to this issue are subject to the approval of Counsel.

The information and statistics contained in this advertisement are not guaranteed, but have been obtained from sources we believe to be accurate.

PRICE—Series D, due June 1, 1933 @ 97 and interest to yield about 5.50%
Series E, due June 1, 1943 @ 93.50 and interest to yield about 5.60%

Send for Circular SM-12

American Founders Trust
A MASSACHUSETTS TRUST
FISCAL AGENT

First National Bldg., Boston, Mass. — 50 Pine Street, New York City

WIDER SAVINGS FUNDS OUTLET

Equipment Trusts May Soon Be Legal Investments for Local Savings Banks

With the passage by the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature of the bill to make equipment trust obligations legal for investment by Massachusetts savings banks there are apparently bright prospects that the field for savings bank investment is about to be widened.

A number of the other New England states, Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island, permit investment in such obligations with certain restrictions, but the market thus afforded does not, of course, compare in importance with that to be opened to equipment trusts by permitting Massachusetts savings banks to invest in them.

The proposed measure is a comparatively simple affair, simply including equipment trusts of roads whose mortgage bonds are in the permitted list. To comply with the proposed statute equipment trusts must be secured by first chattel mortgage on, or lease and conditional sale of new railroad equipment of standard gauge in an amount not exceeding 80 per cent of its cost. Provision for adequate maintenance and replacement must be made and the entire issue must be paid in not exceeding 15 years.

Savings banks will be permitted to invest not more than 10 per cent of their funds in such equipment trust obligations, not more than 2 per cent in the obligations of any one road.

New York Central's equipments will not be legal investments under the statute, as they are joint and several obligations of the various roads comprising the New York Central system.

In anticipation of the passage of the bill and its approval by the Governor there has developed strong demand for equipment trusts complying with its provisions. Specialists in this type of security have received large orders, subject to final ratification of the measure.

Prices have already advanced to a point where yields of no better than 4.60 per cent to 4.65 per cent are obtainable. This price level compares with a 4.50 per cent to 4.60 per cent basis for "legal" railroad mortgage bonds.

McINTYRE PORCUPINE MINES

McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Ltd., for the quarter ended March 31, 1926 reports gross recovery of $972,400, compared with $946,689 in the preceding quarter and $876,155 in the first quarter of 1925. Net before depreciation was $443,837, compared with $417,595 in the previous quarter and $404,836 in the March quarter of 1925. Net after taxes but before depreciation for first nine months of fiscal year totaled $1,234,043, compared with $1,254,345 a year ago.

CAR LOADINGS HIGHER

WASHINGTON, April 14—Loading of revenue freight for the week ended April 3 totaled 928,092 cars, according to the American Railway Association. This was an increase of 4692 cars, compared with the corresponding week last year and 66,102 cars over the corresponding week in 1924.

AN ATTRACTIVE SHORT TERM INVESTMENT

A Three Year Maturity
Yielding about 6.05%

We recommend and offer for short term investment in this market the Three Year Convertible Gold Notes of the Seiberling Rubber Co., manufacturers of automobile tires, tubes and other rubber goods. Company ranks among the first six producers of heavy duty pneumatic tires for trucks and buses. These Notes have the following strong investment characteristics:

1. Direct obligation of Company and only funded debt.
2. Net current assets approximately 200% amount of issue.
3. Net tangible assets $3,731 for each $1,000 Note.
4. Privilege of converting into 8% Preferred and Common Stock.
5. Interest requirements earned approximately 7¼ times.

Additional information on request.

Faxon, Gade & Co.
Incorporated
45 Milk Street — Boston, Mass.
Telephone LIBerty 4545

AMERICAN TELEPHONE REPORT FOR QUARTER FAVORABLE AS USUAL

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company report for the quarter ended March 31 shows $27,867,985 net earnings available for dividends, equivalent to $3.02 a share earned on $921, 597,500 stock outstanding at the end of 1925.

This compares with $25,909,639 or $2.91 a share on $890,114,600 average stock outstanding in the first quarter of 1925. The report for the last quarter compares:

	3 Mos.End Mar. 31,'26	3 Mos.End Mar. 31,'25
Dividends	$22,248,922	$17,714,717
Interest	3,059,269	4,637,164
Miscellaneous revs.	80,372	125,615
Telephone oper revs	22,739,422	20,589,870
Total	48,127,985	43,067,366
Exp including taxes	14,842,126	11,869,923
Deduct interest	5,417,874	5,287,804
Net income	27,867,985	25,909,639
Deduct dividends	20,767,104	19,065,675
Surplus	7,100,881	6,843,964

President Walter S. Gifford says: "The volume of telephone business during the first quarter of 1926 has shown a substantial increase over the same period last year. The toll and long distance business has kept at a high level thus reflecting the generally good business conditions.

"Our stockholders will be interested to know that on March 7, tests of two-way telephone communication with London were made with successful results. While in the development of two-way transatlantic telephony there are many problems yet to be solved before anything approaching commercial service can be given, it is hoped that some day it will be possible for any telephone user in the United States to converse with any telephone user in England, or on the Continent as far as telephone service exists there."

UNION PACIFIC HAS GOOD YEAR IN 1925

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—Net income of the Union Pacific System in 1925 from all sources, amounted to $38,231,960, the annual report revealed today, exceeding the previous year's total by $2,477,855. Surplus for the common stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, after preferred dividends and sinking fund requirements, was $34,230,639, a gain of $2,467,853, and equivalent to 15.40 per cent on the par value common stock, compared with 14.29 per cent the year before.

Surplus transferred to profit and loss was $12,001,479 compared with $,533,625 the year before. Net income from transportation operations increased $2,125,484.

INVESTMENT TRUST SECURITIES

STOCKS	Bid	Asked
‡Am Founders 7% pf w com	72	74
*do old	116	..
Diversified trustees shares	15	15¾
Incorporated investors	97	99
Industrial trustees shares	10¼	11
In Sec Tr of Am (no par)	69	..
do 7% pf Ser A	102½	107
do 6% pf Ser B	96	98
†do 6½% with com	133	135
Mass Inv Tr	60	61⅝
New England Inv Tr col tr	9¼	10⅝
Un American Chain Stores	20⅜	21⅝
Un American Electric	18⅜	19⅝
Un American Railways	14	15
United Bankers Oil	11¼	12
BONDS		
Int Sec Tr Am 6s Ser A '28	100	102½
do 6s Ser B '33	100	102
do 6s Ser C '43	100	102

*Old units. †Ex-dividend. ‡New units.

Associated Gas and Electric Company

Preferred Stock
$6.50 Dividend Series

This stock is of equal rank with other preferred stock issues of the company.

Earnings are equivalent to more than 3¼ times the dividend requirements on the preferred stock.

Dividends are being paid in cash or class A stock at the option of the holder.

The Associated System serves 330,000 consumers in 1,000 communities with 2,000,000 population.

Approximately 21,000 customers have invested in Associated securities.

The oldest property in the System was established 74 years ago.

33,000 new consumers were added during 1925.

A sound, attractive investment in a growing business that supplies a daily need.

Price on Application

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Public Utility Investing Corporation

61 Broadway — New York

OBrion, Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
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108 Water Street - - - - - - Boston
Telephone Main 3760
115 Broadway - - - - - - New York
Telephone Rector 1163

CALIFORNIA OIL OUTPUT OFF

LOS ANGELES, April 14—California crude oil production in week ended April 10 decreased 8200 barrels daily, averaging 598,800. This is the first time the state total has gone below 600,000 daily since March 28, 1925, when it averaged 597,800 daily. The sharp decline at Los Cerritos, where a gasser blew uncontrolled for a week, killing the flow at a number of wells, reduced Long Beach output to 104,000 daily. Inglewood dropped 2000 daily, reducing Los Angeles basin output to 318,800 daily, a decline of 9400 daily.

CONTINENTAL PAPER & BAG

Continental Paper & Bag Mills for the year ended Dec. 31, 1925, reports net loss of $1,356,246 after interest, depreciation, etc. The previous report, for the 11 months ended Dec. 31, 1924, showed net loss of $493,315.

Musical Events—Theaters—News of Art

Composer and Performer

Special from Monitor Bureau
London, April 1

THE relation between composer and performer has passed through many phases in the course of musical history. It remains an interesting and, one may add, an unsettled question to this day. Who should lead and who should follow? At the moment the tendency is to regard the composer as the sovereign arbiter of music's course. More and more do composers write for singers and players in the abstract, and more and more do performers develop their technique in the wake of composers. The world has traveled a long way since composition and performance were vested in one and the same person, and the present semi-severance of the two functions is a natural result of the immense expansion in the scope of music, though other reasons have acted as accessories after the fact.

Yet every now and then there arise performers who by force of position, genius or necessity draw round them groups of works to suit their special needs. Would so many excellent things have been written for the flute in the eighteenth century if Frederick the Great had not been an enthusiastic amateur of that instrument? Without the voice of Aloysia Weber would Mozart have given the world a Queen of Night? Or without his friend, Joseph Joachim, would Brahms have written his monumental Violin Concerto? One supposes not; just as the Brahms Clarinet Sonatas and Clarinet Quintet would probably never have existed without that rare artist, Mühlfeld, to write for.

The Philharmonic Trio

Concerts lately given in London by the Philharmonic Trio or its separate members have brought these old questions into review. Here are exceptionally fine artists, Albert Fransella and Léon Goossens. Their instruments, the flute and oboe, possess a very small solo literature, while the combination of the two instruments in ensemble with the piano has seemed so unlikely that composers have scarcely thought of providing for it. But here come artists in whom the impulse to play, to express their art in terms of their special instruments, is so strong that it is conquering the poverty of repertoire. Music of the last 300 years has been ransacked for original compositions or pieces suitable to arrange for flute and oboe. Composers of today have been called in to write new works. Messrs. Fransella, Goossens and Ticciati evidently intend to leave the literature of wind music in a much better state than they found it. Fransella's playing is distinguished by pure sweetness of tone, nimble execution, and distinguished grace in phrasing. Goossens, making his oboe sweeter than one had ever supposed the instrument could be, conveys an extraordinary human sentiment that fascinates his hearers. One can imagine these artists affecting a composer much as Wendling and Ramm, the famous flutist and hautboy player of Mannheim, affected the young Mozart when he sojourned there in 1777.

Novel Programs

So far Fransella and Goossens have not found a second Mozart. But their programs afford some original and delightful experiences. At Grotrian Hall on March 23 Léon Goossens got an extraordinarily varied bunch of good things, from a Sonata for oboe and pianoforte by Handel to a couple of interlinked French Melodies for flute, oboe and pianoforte by Dame Ethel Smyth. Her music had a light air of spontaneity. By never pressing the instruments beyond their natural capacity she concealed their limitations. The Concerto for oboe with strings and pianoforte by Marcello (1685-1739) was well worth reviving, and in the Trio in C minor for flute, oboe and pianoforte by Bach, Maurice Besly showed how cleverly he could do an arrangement in the manner of the original.

Folk song arrangements played a considerable part in the program of the concert given by the London Select Choir at Wigmore Hall on March 26. Vaughan Williams, Holst, and Bantock are composers who have experienced the direct need for settings of the old songs of the nation, and as they all happen to possess a fine technique in choral writing they have produced arrangements which have already taken their place in the permanent repertoire of choral societies through the land. This select Choir is one of the newest recruits to London's music, and on the whole justifies its name and existence. Good tone and intelligence are its assets. Arnold Fulton, the conductor, evidently trains his forces to admirable self-discipline and sympathetic ensemble. But he and they would be well advised to avoid undue freshenings and slowings of time in their efforts at expression.

Margaret Fairless contributed a number of violin solos. She is a well-equipped, interesting player, but did better with the technical than the æsthetic side of Bach's Chaconne for violin alone. That mighty work can have had no prototype in any player of Bach's time. It belongs to himself alone.
M. M. S.

Mme. Mysz-Gmeiner Soloist With Detroit Orchestra

DETROIT, April 10 (Special Correspondence)—The program of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra concerts of April 8 and 9 displayed considerable catholicity in scope. Smetana, Haydn, Bethoven, Schubert, Borodin, Strauss and Mahler were represented. Mme. Lulu Mysz-Gmeiner, soprano, was the soloist.

The Overture to "The Bartered Bride" was a sprightly opening and discovered the men in excellent form. The "London" Symphony by Haydn and the Borodin Polovtsian Dances from "Prince Igor," so widely divergent in style, were both given with nice regard for their individual characteristics. All three of the orchestral numbers were highly satisfactory but unfortunately not so much can be said of the soloist. Her voice, already past its prime, was marred by faulty breathing and excessive enunciation of the consonants with small regard for the vowels—faults common to many Germans. Mme. Mysz-Gmeiner has come to us too late. There is such a vast field of excellent American material that can offer an audience (at least of Americans) so much more of interest and enjoyment, that even the scarcity of those who essay Beethoven's "Freudvoll und Leidvoll" and "Die Trommel gerühret," from "Egmont," and Mahler's "Ich atmet einen Linden Duft" and "Wer hat dies Leidlein Erdacht?" is more than offset by other qualities. The "Erlkönig" was more drama than music, while Strauss' "Ständchen" and "Morgen" were enjoyable because of the loveliness of the orchestral scores and the way they were played. Concertmaster Schkolnik's beautiful rendition of the obbligato to "Morgen" rightfully attracted the approbation usually accorded the singer.

In justice to the singer, one must consider that she is a thorough exponent of that school of German lieder singing which exploits emotion dramatically at the expense of beauty of tone. She has a wide knowledge of fine music and does not concern herself with that which is trivial, and her interpretations are worked out painstakingly if not always in accordance with regard to the art of bel canto. It would seem that Mme. Mysz-Gmeiner will be most appreciated where her particular style is more thoroughly understood.

Miaskowsky Symphony Performed in Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 12—Mr. Stock and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra offered at their twenty-sixth pair of concerts (April 9 and 10) a program that was made up of compositions that were either comparatively unfamiliar or altogether new. It began with Liadoff's "Kikimora," which, in the character of its musical atmosphere, suggested a Muscovite version of the "Apprenti Sorcier" of Dukas.

The course of art then led to the first of two novelties—the D major symphony by Miaskowsky. A considerable amount of interest had been evoked by the announcement of this work. Miaskowsky is one of those composers of whom much has been said and little has been heard, a circumstance that has been due partly to the rumors coming from Russia that he is at once the latest and the greatest representative of symphonic composition in that land, and partly to the difficulties which have been put in the way of foreign orchestras' obtaining his music—difficulties, it may be said, which have originated with the Bolshevist government.

Now that the symphony has been heard, it would seem that the Bolsheviki have been unduly solicitous in attempting to preserve the artistic purity of composers of other lands from the onslaughts of Miaskowsky's modernism. So far from being iconoclastic, the composition is almost reactionary. The larger portion of it suggests Tchaikovsky, and those parts which clutch at the new tendencies in art do not grasp anything much more up-to-date than Scriabin. Withal, there is no little charm in the music, which is strongly tinged with racial color and scored with that understanding of effect that is the common denominator of Russian orchestral works.

The other novelty on the program was Gustav Strube's American Rhapsody, a composition that had been played for the first time at Baltimore in 1923. Here, too, was music in which the orchestra was handled by a master. For many years the composer of the Rhapsody was one of the violins in the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and it is probable that he learned more about the art of scoring by a process of assimilation than by study with teachers or books. Yet Mr. Strube evidently did not learn characterization. His American Rhapsody is not rhapsodic and it is far from being American, although it is music which falls pleasantly enough upon the ear.

Percy Grainger had much to do with the remaining works. He was the interpreter of the solo part in John Carpenter's Concertino, and the conductor of an English Dance, which was his own. The Concertino had been heard here twice before, and while it is probable that the majority of listeners to it would not agree that the work is its composer's loftiest effort, few would gainsay its cleverness and skill. Mr. Grainger's abilities as a pianist are remarkable and his firm and ringing tone, his admirable sense of rhythm, his pellucid execution, enhanced the brilliancy of the piece.

Grainger's own English Dance had been produced—under his direction—at the Chicago North Shore Festival at Evanston last year. The high qualities which are contained in the score are not precisely those which are most obvious to the ear. Mr. Grainger made something of a polyphonic prodigy out of his Dance and only a careful examination of the score would disclose the intricacy and adroitness of its workmanship. In performance, the English Dance rather leaves the impression that all the interpreters—including those playing three pianos and the organ—work too unremittingly; yet there is in it that exuberant breeziness and vitality which characterizes almost all of Grainger's work.
F. B.

A Glance at Conductors

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 12—Who holds second place among conductors seems to be a question calling for answer here. Toscanini is evidently regarded as first. Stokowski, Koussevitzky, Furtwängler, Dohnányi, or Klemperer—which is to be placed next after him? Really, though, the notion of rating should never be entertained with regard to these great artists. Every man of them is an individual and can do things which none of the others can. Toscanini is the most remarkable melodist of them all; and inasmuch as melody, in the ordinary, rough and ready judgment of listeners, is music, Toscanini may with fair reason be called the pre-eminent figure. But first, in the sense of summing up and including all orchestral interpretation, Toscanini is not. And if we have no first, neither can we have a second. So we can scarcely do more than say that we are in an age of remarkable conducting.

For that matter, orchestras play so well that they fairly make poor conducting impossible. The public, furthermore, listens so well that it makes poor playing unthinkable. On the afternoon of April 10, a Boston Symphony audience in Carnegie Hall heard as brilliant a presentation of the Fourth Symphony of Tchaikovsky, from the technical standpoint, as could be imagined, Mr. Koussevitzky conducting. Tonight, a Philharmonic audience heard as rich a study of the same work, from the standpoint of sonority, as could be desired, a new artist, Georges Zaslawsky, conducting. A little change of emphasis in our definition of music, and a wholly fresh scheme of relativity has to be arranged.
W. P. T.

Will Rogers

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 12—A large and distinguished audience enthusiastically received Will Rogers at his only New York appearance of the season at the Carnegie Hall last Sunday evening. The cowboy-humorist divided his talk into two sections: "All I Know Is What I Read in the Papers" and "Great Men I Have Met at the Stage Door," and in the course of the evening he touched in passing on education, Florida real estate, New York traffic conditions, fashion, flappers and politics.

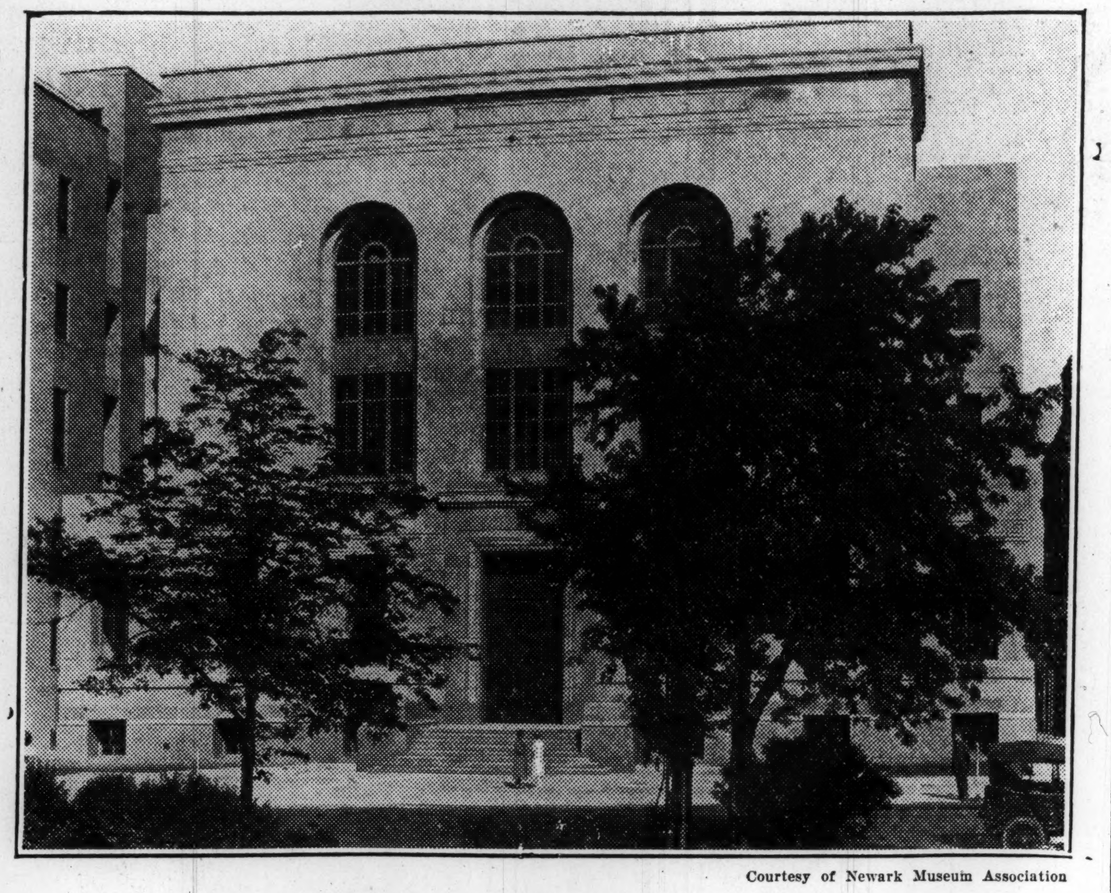
"If President Coolidge cuts taxes any further, the Democrats will nominate him for President themselves," was one of his whimsical prophecies. Speaking of a lot he had purchased in Florida during the boom, bounded by a proposed boulevard, a proposed hotel and a proposed university, he earnestly declared, "I've never before seen a lot with such fine proposals around it." He claimed that New York is one of the most primitive of American cities, comparing unfavorably in efficiency with small towns in southern Texas and in Iowa. "The only accepted regulation for all New York traffic," he said, "is 'when you see an opening, dive for it.'" His solution of the traffic problem was simple: "No right or left turns; and all traffic east on Mondays, all west on Tuesdays." When questioned as to the traffic north and south, he intoned pompously, "There is no north and south today. We are all one."

The De Reszke Singers—originally a quartet but at present lacking one member—supplemented Mr. Rogers's performance. Their singing was well received, sharing the honors of the evening with the humorist.
F. L. S.

Sandor Harmati has been re-engaged for next season as conductor of the Omaha Symphony Orchestra.

"S. O. S.," by Rudolph Lothar, is announced for New York production next season by Albert Lewis.

NEWARK'S NEW MUSEUM



Courtesy of Newark Museum Association
Façade of Recently Opened Building, From Washington Park, Newark, N. J.

Newark, N. J., April 8
Special Correspondence

THE new Newark Museum has opened its doors to the general public. The handsome new srtucture, at the corner of Washington Street and Washington Place, is the gift of Louis Bamberger, a well-known merchant of this city. The plot of land was bought by the City of Newark for $200,000 and the cost of the museum is upward of $700,000. The Newark City Commission recently appointed $100,000 for the support of the museum during the present year.

This museum was founded in 1909, and from the first, John Cotton Dana has been its director. Its collections in art, natural science, and industry have grown during these years to be valued at more than $1,000,000; there are approximately 150,000 various specimens housed here. The museum's collections have been heretofore housed in the Newark Public Library, but now they can be seen to better advantage in a setting especially planned for them.

In its Fine Arts section, the Newark Museum is showing a group of 25 paintings by contemporary American artists, all purchased during the past year especially for the museum's collection. This is one of the largest purchases of contemporary American art ever made by an American art museum during a single year, and this purchase bespeaks the Museum's policy in encouraging American art of today. Among the artists represented in this group are Robert Henri, George Bellows, George Luks, Jerome Myers, John Sloan, William J. Glackens, Gifford Beal, Guy Pene du Bois, Samuel Halpert, Louise Upton Brumback, Bryson Burroughs, Augustus V. Tack, Arthur B. Wilder, Niles Spencer, Joseph Pollett, Louis Kronberg, and Grace Ravlin.

During its existence the Newark Museum has set up 150 exhibitions of various sorts and kinds, since it does not confine its activities to the fine arts alone. The most recent of these exhibitions, and perhaps the most comprehensive, deals with leather and leather products.

New York Gallery Notes

By RALPH FLINT

New York, April 10

THE showmen are already beginning to count the number of remaining exhibitions before running up their shutters and taking to their sturdy heels for the summer. Gallery going becomes increasingly precarious with the advancing signs of a sure spring season. It requires real devotion to the cause of art to turn aside from the sunny, vibrant pavements where the passing throng is stepping out with a new elasticity and enter the somber, solemn halls where such weighty matters as line and form and color are being pro-ed and con-ed. It takes a genuine masterpiece to compete with the seasonable urges that are at last upon the town.

Alfred Stieglitz continues to hold exhibitions of the work of his little fold at the Intimate Gallery, tucked way aloft at the Anderson Galleries on Park Avenue, and this time it is Charles Demuth who is being put forward. As a charmingly sensitive water-colorist Mr. Demuth has been known this considerable while to connoisseurs in these parts. His studies of fruits and flowers are like no others, and they have often come in for detailed and enthusiastic analysis in these columns. In this artist's work is to be seen one of the really important uses of the modernistic idiom by an American artist. There are a number of new designs here, delicately designed arrangements of richly toned plums and eggplants, luscious-looking citrous fruits, decoratively spotted apples and pears, all set down with that curiously evasive touch that immediately spells the name of Demuth. His flowers, tucked shyly among their leaves, have much of Redon's remoteness but a greater degree of body; they are not the work of a visionist so much as the painted record of a decoratively inclined and devoted botanist searching after the inmost secrets of their beauty.

Besides these delightful water colors Mr. Demuth contributes a series of postery looking tributes to the other members of the Stieglitz coterie, a sort of amiable round-robining that may or may not have more to it than meets the eye. Mr. Stieglitz is a persuasive and dignified expounder of those artistic matters that do not come readily to the surface, and so, under his expert guidance, one becomes half inclined to suspect a hidden wealth of meaning where, alas, it may not so appear. But whether or not these painted devoirs to O'Keefe, Hartley, Dove, and Marin are worth the time and trouble that they have apparently caused Mr. Demuth is not for me to say. But it can be safely affirmed that his water colors are.

And so are the wonderful photographic studies of cloud forms that Mr. Stieglitz has to his own credit. They lie stowed away on the shelves of this unique laboratory of the arts, but they are to be seen upon a reasonable request. Here is art projected through the seemingly mechanical device of the camera, but bearing a significance that is, to the initiated, startlingly real and imposing. The qualities of tone, mass, and progression that this artist-photographer crams into his little 4 x 6 plates are richly dynamic as the work of the great designers and painters. In some analogous way, one feels the tremendous surge of Tintoretto's great "Paradise" of the ducal Palace in one of Mr. Stieglitz's photographing of cloud flocks, and again, in a deep-toned study of wind-torn mists, is felt the pictorial power of Homer and Ryder generously combined, with an added touch of William Blake for ethereality. To many, perhaps, these prints may contain nothing beyond plain cloud facts, such as almost anyone might pick up with a proper machine; but to others, they reach out into the empyrean where the astral wonders are ever unfolding, bringing back a touch of winged beauty that only here and there finds its way into the painted record of mundane things.

The Benguiat collection of rare antique tapestries, embroideries, velvets, brocades and laces from various European sources made a brave showing at the American Art Galleries during the past week, bringing together more notable pieces than have been seen at any such showing for a long while. The Keppel Galleries have on view a large group of etchings by Kerr Eby, showing the wide range of touch and treatment that this young artist employs in his work. He varies greatly in the finished product, but he is always intelligent and interesting. His war pieces and the desert subjects still remain his best work, put together, it would appear, under a pressure that is often wanting in his other plates. The group of paintings by Albert Andre at the Durand-Ruel Galleries is well worth visiting. This French painter achieves a genial, quiet charm in his work that is rewarding and refreshing. It is interesting to observe the incursion of modernistic methods into the well-ordered procedure of such an evenly mannered painter as Mr. Andre, but two landscape studies done somewhere in one of France's highly picturesque towns bear witness to his conversion to the sharply angled designs and the briskly brushed-in areas of the new schools. His long years of fine foundational work enable him to stand the strain and pressure of the latter day methods and the result is a great gain all round. Flower paintings by Henry Farre are on view at the Ehrich Galleries, the first one-man show of this French artist to be held in New York. Robert Reid is at the Macbeth Galleries with a sequence of fanciful studies entitled "The Affairs of Anatol" and at the Heckscher Theater, during the present period of matinee performances of "Aucassin and Nicolete" under the auspices of the School of Acting and Design, is being shown the decorative work of the children who enact the charming little drama. Stage and costume designs of marked originality are on display in the foyer, and show a lively fancy for color and movement.

Toledo Federation of Art Societies

TOLEDO, O., April 7 (Special Correspondence)—The Eighth Annual Exhibition of the Toledo Federation of Art Societies is being held in the Toledo Museum of Art during April. A variety of subjects in the medium of oil, water color, etching, pastel and block printing are included.

The younger exhibitors, many of whom received their early training in the Museum of Design, show marked improvement since the seventh annual exhibit, while the artists of more experience and training have made an advance worthy of comment. Represented in the exhibition are members of the Tile Club, the Artklan, the Athena Society and the Toledo Art League, together with a large number of artists who are exhibiting for the first time. Among the newcomers are Ruth Kamper, Raymond Eiser, George Dinckel, Edward Devlin, Norman H. Chase, Paul W. Austin, Mabel J. Motter, Thomas J. Sedlack, Albert Staehle, Clara W. Todd, R. W. Scarlet, Laurel Bonawitt, Orma Landis, Bertha Richardson and Helen Swinehart.

"Marblehead, Mass.," and "Congregational Church, Marblehead," by Kate Brainard Lamb, are colorful glimpses of this eastern coast town, while the quaint fishing village of Provincetown, Mass., is depicted in Harold E. Walker's canvases of "Overhauling the Nets," "Safe in Port," "Deep Sea Fishermen," and "The Coaster."

Artists who have gone to the west coast for inspiration are Caroline Morgan, who has contributed an excellent oil of "Laguna Beach, California," and Harvey S. Aldrich, who has interpreted a "California Landscape," and "Eucalyptus Trees—California."

One of the outstanding paintings in the exhibition is a "Landscape," by Grace Rhoades Dean, who also shows four prints. Flower studies have been offered by Marie Osthaus Griffith, Marian D. Maxwell, Kate Brainard Lamb and Clara W. Todd, while interesting studies in still life, revealing a fine feeling for texture and form, are the contributions of Ellen C. Sinclair, Harvey S. Aldrich, Raymond H. Eiser, D. E. Wildermuth and Clara H. Dinckel.

Old World scenes are depicted in the finely handled etchings by J. Ernest Dean of "Bavarian Village" "Stones of Venice," "The Au, Munich," "Landscape," and "For Daily Bread." In addition there are delicately executed etchings and prints by Marian Hill, Margaretta Blair, Laurel Bonawitt, Emma J. Dean, Orma Landis, Bertha Richardson, John F. Swalley, Helen Swinehart and H. E. Wincenried.

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Perth Amboy—Burt L. Moore, 291 State St.
Riverton—Union News Stand.
Ridgefield Park—Mrs. Josephine Springel, 24 Mount Vernon St.
Rockaway—Rockaway News, Main St.; L. Breslow, 218 Main St.
Rutherford—Siegel & Alderman, 64 Park Ave.
South Orange—Union News, D. L. & W. Sta.; Wallace's, 1 South Orange Ave.
Summit—Union News Co., D. L. & W. R. R. Station; Wulff & Samer, Springfield Ave. & Maple St.
Union Hill—Frank Berr, Hackensack Plank Road.
Vineland—Howard G. Kulp, 504 Landis Ave.
Westfield—News Stand, C. R. R. of N. J. Station.

PENNSYLVANIA

Allentown—H. M. Snyder, 1145 Hamilton St.
Alleghany—James Dugan, Federal St. Station; Kidner's News Stand, 808 Federal St.
Bethlehem—Bethlehem Hotel.
Bradford—B. O. News Co.
East Pittsburgh—Union News, Penn. R. R. Sta.
Erie—Hall's News Stand, 10 West Seventh St.; Lawrence Hotel.
Franklin—The Franklin News Co., 1212 Liberty Street.
Harrisburg—Union News Stand No. 1, P. R. R. Station; Harry E. Kochenour's News Stand, Fourth and Market Sts.
Johnstown—Johnstown News Co.; Capital Hotel News Co.
Lancaster—Reams Book Store, No. Queen St.; Brunswick Hotel News Stand, No. Queen St.
Philadelphia—Frank Stewart, 16th and Chestnut Sts.; Plotnick News Stand, 10 So. Broad St.; Union News Co., Stand No. 1, Broad St. Station; Mr. Miller, Mariners and Merchants Bldg., 308 Chestnut St.; Dave Hollander, Broad and Chestnut Sts.; Union News Co., Market St. Ferry; Union News Stand No. 3, P. & R. R. R. Station, 12th and Market Sts.; Union News Stand No. 2, Wayne Jct. Station; Dudley Thompson's News Stand, 40th and Market Sts.
Pittsburgh—Hotel Schenley News Stand, Forbes St. and Bigelow Blvd.; Union News Stand, Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Station; Union News Stand No. 1, Pennsylvania R. R. Station; Union News Stand No. 1, East Liberty Station; A. L. Kidner, Penn and Highland Aves.; Federal News Co., Post Office Bldg.; Ft. Pitt News Co., Tenth St. and Liberty Ave.; Ft. Pitt Hotel News Stand; William Penn News Stand; C. M. Stauft, 3901 Forbes St.; Hotel Henry News Stand.
Reading—Colonial Trust Bldg.
Steelton—R. V. Fairlamb, Front and Locust Streets.
Stroudsburg—Penn Stroud Hotel.
Warren—H. H. Hileman News Co.
Washington—George Washington Hotel News Stand; J. W. Walker News Stand, 42 N. Main Street.
Wilkes-Barre—Van Noy Interstate News Stand, Lehigh Valley Station; Samuel Liebman, Stand, Public Square, corner of West Market Street.
Wilkinsburg—Union News Stand, R. R. Depot.
York—Saylor's News Stand, Schmidt Bldg.; Fox News Stand, 19 North George; Hotel Penn News Stand.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1926 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Playing the Game of Bluff

A few weeks ago the British press began to publish a series of syndicated articles by some very eminent Australian cricketers on the prospects of the Australian cricket team in its forthcoming summer tour in Great Britain. The articles all enlarged upon the extraordinary prowess of the individual players, on their capacity to rise to the occasion, on the absence of a "tail" to the team. They concluded on the uniform note that seldom had any cricket eleven ever started with better prospects and that victory in the "tests" with the retention of those famous "ashes" which the Australians have kept in their hands since before the war, was a foregone conclusion. All this sounded very impressive and was doubtless imbibed by the British players now just getting into practice for the contests.

There followed, however, upon these articles another series written by a distinguished member of a South African cricket team which had done most creditably not long ago on a similar tour. The author opened his eyes in amazement, so he said, at the gullibility of the British public. The articles from the Australian cricketers, he urged, were manifestly an organized piece of bluff, designed to strike terror into the minds of their opponents before the first ball was bowled. An examination of the facts, he wrote, pointed clearly to the conclusion that the advantage would this year be with Great Britain. The teams which had played in Australia two years ago had proved themselves quite evenly matched, and this year Great Britain would have the advantage of being accustomed to climate, light and other factors, as well as having a much larger field to pick from.

Moreover, the South African went on, the Australian writers have expressed much less confident opinions in their local press. According to him, they have estimated the chances as being not more than equal, and probably even, against the Australian team. So he concluded that the publication of the articles was part of the general strategic plan of campaign of the Australian forces, an attempt to enlist what is nowadays called mass suggestion on the side of their own success.

We have no evidence at our disposal to show how far the diagnosis of the South African is right. But the episode serves as an illustration of the growing use of suggestion, or what is more commonly called bluff, in the public life of the world. Or perhaps it would be truer to say that it shows how the public is being made to realize how large a part bluff plays in the conduct of the world's affairs. The use of bluff, of course, is as old as humanity. The fierce masks with which Chinese generals used to cover the faces of their soldiers in the hope that the other side would flee in terror before the battle began was an early instance of the art of bluff. Bluff, of course, is a common instrument among inexperienced or second-grade business men. For long it threatened to undermine the usefulness of the profession of advertising. Bluff is a commonplace in politics, especially at presidential or general elections, when the party headquarters of both sides vociferously proclaim their confidence in success until the results actually come in.

But bluff can never really succeed. For the essence of bluff is that you profess something that you do not really believe to be true, in the hope of persuading the other fellow that it is true. It is really at the opposite end of the scale from true confidence. Confidence rests upon honest conviction. It is a quiet state of thought. Bluff is an attempt to veil the absence of real confidence by aggressive suggestion. It is a noisy state of thought. Bluff may appear to succeed for a time. But once it is found out—as it inevitably must be found out—the last state of him who uses it is worse than the first, because he has not only lost his own confidence but the confidence of those who previously trusted him. Fortunately the public opinion of the world is much more alert to the part which bluff plays in its affairs than it used to be. It is now, indeed, in danger of becoming too cynical in its attitude to the professions of public people, especially in international affairs. But if there is too much suspicion and distrust in business and in public life today, the bluffers of the past must bear their share of blame for its existence.

Forecasting Political Developments

A few days after the election of William H. Taft as President of the United States, an experienced newspaper correspondent, long stationed in Washington, D. C., asserted that the historic Democratic Party was finally and completely destroyed, and predicted that it would never elect another President. The conservative Democrats of the South, he was convinced, would unite with the great business and financial interests in supporting the party of property rights and private enterprise, leaving the radicals who followed Mr. Bryan to join the Populist or Socialist parties, or to form a new party. With comfortable majorities in the Senate and House, and manifest signs of returning industrial prosperity, there appeared to be no reason why the Republicans should not remain in power for a generation.

So carelessly is history written, that the remarkable overturn that resulted in electing President Wilson in 1912 is usually ascribed to the action of former President Roosevelt in running as the candidate of the Progressive Party on a platform little, if any, less radical than the Democratic platform of 1908. That it was the division of the Republican vote that elected Mr. Wilson was doubtless true, but two years before there was any indication that Mr. Roosevelt was dissatisfied with his political legatee, the election of representatives in Congress had resulted in a Democratic victory.

It was contended by some of the Old Guard Republicans that the defeat of their party in 1912 was chiefly due to the widespread opposition of the farmers to what they regarded as a betrayal of their interests by the Canadian Reciprocity Pact, putting farm products on the free list, but the change in public sentiment that gave the Democrats control of the House was manifested before the reciprocity pact was negotiated. Even though Mr. Roosevelt had not run, there would have been a division of the Republican voters, as a large majority of those supporting the Progressive ticket would have refused to vote for the re-election of Mr. Taft. When in 1916 the Republicans and Progressives were united, President Wilson was again successful. The political prophets who are forecasting assured Republican success in 1928 may profitably recall the conditions of grave discontent among the American farmers that resulted in Democratic victories in 1910 and 1912.

None will deny that the aims of the British Housewives' Association, which held its first public meeting in Westminster recently, are estimable, for it is seeking to organize women throughout the country to deal with prices, insist on the cleanly handling of food, prevent adulteration, and generally improve the conditions of home life. And one appreciates, too, the importance of what the chairman of the association, Mrs. C. S. Peel, said regarding the need of educational propaganda among the women themselves. Women today, she urged, were not trained in household duties, and every girl, no matter what her rank in life, should receive a good domestic training as part of her general education. And she said that she believed that the association could do much to popularize domestic service, because the chief reason, she believed, for its unpopularity was the fact that people who employ servants are ashamed to do the work they pay other people to do. On the other hand, she felt that if an employer knew what housework was she would have sympathy and respect for those who did it well. Certain it is that honest labor never did anyone any harm, and knowing how to do something never was a disgrace.

Law Enforcement by Law Observance

One outstanding fact has become apparent, partly as a result of the hearings which have been conducted in Washington largely at the behest of the agitators who are endeavoring to create public sentiment in opposition to prohibition. It is that the really effective way to bring about law enforcement is through a more general observance of that law. There has been no public misconception of the actual state of affairs. The wets have seen to it from the beginning that violations of the law have been advertised and exploited. The press of the United States, and of the world for that matter, has furnished free advertising, thus magnifying and coloring, sometimes with tragedy and sometimes with romance, the successes and failures of the profiteering criminals who have defied organized society in the effort to nullify a national edict. Only those who were already convinced that anything approaching complete enforcement of the law was impossible have been in any degree influenced by the testimony adduced in support of modification.

It should be remembered that these hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee were not inspired by the friends of prohibition. Among these there is no demand for modification. Their desire is that if the law is amended in any particular it be made more strict. But it may be that out of the mass of testimony offered there has arisen, as it were, the clear realization that the fault is not in the law, in the laxity of its enforcement against the wanton and the vicious, but in its nonobservance by those who would blush under an accusation that they were not good citizens. Lincoln C. Andrews, chief of the federal prohibition forces in the United States, declared when addressing a delegation of women in Washington a day or two ago, that it was their duty to "bring about a state of mind which would make law observance more popular." He asked them to do what they could to hasten the day when hostesses would apologize for serving liquor to their guests, rather than for their failure to do so, as is now, unhappily, often the case.

Any law, but particularly the one under discussion, is designed, first of all, to be observed. It represents, fairly, the moral code of the state or nation adopting it. Law, in a democracy, is not written in the form of an edict imposed by an autocratic sovereign. It is declared in the name of "We, the people." By inference, at least, it proclaims the fact that henceforth, freely and voluntarily, these people will adhere to an announced code. Thus, presumptively, a right standard has been set up. It defines the moral status of the state or nation thus declaring its interpretation of a formula which it is believed will safeguard that which has already been gained and assure greater progress in the search for what it is agreed should be attained.

The penalties provided for disobedience to law are designed to be imposed only in possible emergencies. Wholesale violation of the code is not presupposed or anticipated. The enactment of the law is taken as proof positive that it represents, more than theoretically, the sentiment of the people who declare it. But the attempt now is to make exactly the contrary appear. It is insisted by the champions of nullification that prohibition is unpopular, while the fact is that only violation of the law is unpopular in the true sense. Invidious influences, mesmeric in their nature, have been exerted in the effort to corrupt American public opinion. As we look about we discover that these influences are distinctly un-American. A realization of this fact should divest them of their pretended potency.

Whatever else may be disclosed before the end of the present week in the hearings in Washington, this fact should remain outstanding: Whenever the prohibition law is observed by that preponderating majority of Americans who are morally pledged thereto, its enforcement against violation by a lawless and vicious minority will present a problem so simple that it will be solved without difficulty. The real nullificationists are not those who traffic in illicit liquors. They are the American men and women who are violating the law by its careless nonobservance.

The Perennial Interest in the Subject of Words

There is, apparently, a wide and constant interest in the size of Shakespeare's and Milton's respective vocabularies. So, at least, one may judge by the frequency—not every day, to be sure, nor every week, but recurrent enough to indicate that the "news value" of the information remains steadily at par—with which the number of words used by each of these well-known writers is mentioned in one or another of the public prints. Many people, no doubt, forget the figures, and are well pleased to have them repeated. Some perhaps wonder whether they are always the same figures, but at any rate they are the latest. We have seen it stated by so careful a student as Prof. Barrett Wendell, in a chapter about words, that "the total number used by Shakespeare, an extremely copious writer, is, I believe, not above 15,000."

More may reasonably have been discovered since, for it is easy to believe that counting the different words in all the Shakespearean plays and poems demands a power of enthusiastic concentration that will vary somewhat in different enumerators. Some doubt would remain even if one had counted them oneself. There is also, it appears, a grave and far-reaching interest in the number of words used by "intelligent artizans," "educated persons," "average business men," "captains of industry," "college undergraduates," and other standard types of our busy contemporary humanity. The vocabulary of babies invites adult study. "The department of psychology of one of our learned bodies," we read after breakfast, "recently investigated the matter of vocabulary acquisition, and disclosed the fact that the average child of from four to five years makes use of 1700 words. In its first year the child acquired a vocabulary of from ten to twenty words."

It would be interesting to know how large a vocabulary little Shakespeare acquired during his first year. But the thing that would very likely interest Shakespeare himself, at a later and more reflective period, would be the general public interest in the size of vocabularies, and the odd circumstance that, although the "intelligent artizan," for example, or the "educated person" may learn from the learned how many words a composite citizen of his kind might be expected to use, he can only wonder how many words he uses himself. Herein perhaps lies his perennial interest in the subject, combined with a more impersonal realization of the wonder of words, their necessity to mankind, and their endless and ever-astonishing combination of the comparatively few letters in the alphabet. It is the necessary function of the newspaper, if it is to come out day by day in exactly the same size and shape, to encourage the curiosity of readers in a thousand and one aspects of life that would not otherwise attract their momentary attention.

Looking backward, one might figuratively picture the "march of civilization" as a procession of words, the obsolete falling out and the new recruits falling in. Dr. Johnson put the army in some sort of order when he compiled his Dictionary with help of six amanuenses—but it is said to have taken 2000 helpers to get together the words for the modern English Dictionary of the English Philological Society. A man who used all the English and American words there nowadays are would have a vocabulary of more than half a million, though this would presumably include thousands of words that serve to convey meaning yet fail of admission to the dictionary. It is encouraging to the reader of the morning paper to realize what Shakespeare got along with—by latest report—some 24,000 words, and Milton with 13,000.

Yet with all this widespread interest in words there is one deduction that is quite generally overlooked: large or small, a vocabulary is desirable in proportion as the words are accurately and definitely used to express ideas.

Random Ramblings

Sinclair Lewis, in one of his latest books, roundly condemns the commercial ideals of contemporary America. He sees the system expressed in a "vast, competent, largely useless cosmos of offices. . . . It marches out ponderous battalions to sell a brass pin. . . . It turns noble valleys into fields for pickles. . . ." Out of sentiment one sympathizes with the popular author, but the brass pin is certainly useful, and are not pickles tasty?

Indications that Sir Thomas Lipton has come to the United States to issue another challenge for the America's Cup are contained in recent newspaper dispatches. Not regarding the result of the next match in which the Irish baron will attempt to "lift the cup," his boast to the New York Yacht Club that he would yet drink from the America's Cup will never be realized. The famous trophy contains no bottom.

Washington has forbidden street hawkers to cry their wares. Which recalls mellow cadences of boyhood: the tinker who sang that he had "tins t' tin, b'ilers t' mend, tubs t' hoop"; the "umbrellas t' mend" man and the "scissors t' grind" fellow with his bell, and who forgets the classic that gave rise to a popular song, "Any rags, any bones, any bottles today?" Those in authority don't know it, perhaps, but they are depriving the Capital of something choice.

Idle carpet weavers recently advanced the novel theory that prohibition is to blame for the lack of work in their mills, claiming that before the dry law was enforced much damage was done to carpets and rugs in the hotels, resulting in frequent replacement. And yet the wets declare there is just as much drinking going on as in the past.

Oliver Wendell Holmes lived in a bibulous age, and here is what he wrote in "The Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table": "I believe in temperance — nay, almost in abstinence for healthy people. Whenever the wandering demon of Drunkenness finds a ship adrift . . . he steps aboard, takes the helm, and steers straight at the maelstrom."

Truly this week is one of worthy ambitions. While "Be Kind to Animals Week" is being observed throughout the United States, "Be Kind to Humanity Week" is being emphasized at the prohibition hearings in Washington.

"The Pearl of the Orient"

MANILA

Go eastward through Suez or westward via Panama, on your journey around the world, and Manila is your halfway point; Manila, "the Pearl of the Orient." Spain's pride of possession lay in that designation, bestowed centuries ago; and it was something more than a poetic fantasy. Nor have almost thirty years of Americanism dimmed the luster. In fact, one would not go far astray in declaring that those years have heightened it, even if the exotic atmosphere of Spanish days and the colorful Orientalism of a Far Eastern city are slowly yielding to modernity, as they have yielded elsewhere.

Yet Manila today is still in some degree the Manila of old, though lofty buildings tower along the Pasig River above Malay houseboats and Chinese josshouses, though the motors of America and Europe scornfully demand way of the bullcart and the chaise, and though politics seethe in the breast of the young Filipino, while the time-scarred edifices of old Spain slowly crumble away.

Manila was old when America came in 1898, but today there is a new Manila side by side with that ancient city of four slowly passing centuries. The contrast between East and West, between old and new, is, perhaps, sharper in Manila than anywhere else in the world. It is, in effect, a conflict. The life and the tendencies of the past cling with Oriental tenacity, refusing to be ousted altogether by Occidental aggressiveness and never-relaxing energy.

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Fascination to the stranger lies in such a struggle—a struggle between the ways of the East, fortified by countless centuries of usage, stabilized by an experience-proven philosophy, and the driving activity of the West, yielding not to influences of climate or environment. Into this heart of the Orient, just the other day, there entered Western civilization, declaring that a new day is at hand, that the West has come to the East, that the twain at last have met, and that a cycle of Cathay is to submerge itself in a few years of Europe.

But that cannot be at once, and so the Manila of old Spain, the Manila of the Far East, of the long-ago yesterday, still survives to fascinate with its vivid contrast, to delight with its rich Oriental color, to bewilder with its babel of many tongues and its life of every race and nation.

Winding a cautious way up the Pasig River, just as the sun breaks through the night mist of the Eastern tropics, our steamer finally makes her berth at a riverside wharf among a curious mixture of houseboats, fishing proas, river craft and freighters from every port between Singapore and Yokohama. A plank is placed and a hundred coolies are aboard in a twinkling, offering assistance in every one of the numberless perversions of the English tongue common to the East.

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Out of the picturesque confusion, clamor and tumult we find ourselves presently in a sort of two-wheeled chaise, drawn by a small but determined pony, guided, we know not whither, by a "boy" of quite indeterminate extraction. But the scene is so entrancing, here in this strange city of unparalleled contrasts, that we are not greatly concerned.

Through narrow, winding streets, the native quarters of every Eastern people, striving for place among motors, horse-drawn vehicles, bullcarts and heavily laden coolies, we make a slow but fascinating way, the driver urging on his energetic little animal by a series of strange grunts, ejaculations and groans, which, whether they are persuasive or threatening, only the animal knows, but to which he seems quite indifferent.

In such fashion we come at last to the Escolta and into the little plaza at the end of the handsome Jones Bridge over the Pasig. This is the American city, western as Honolulu, active as the Place de l'Opéra. Eight and ten-story office structures tower about us. Along the Escolta, connecting the two principal plazas, many an imposing shop opens its entire front to the street, like the shops of Colombo or Singapore.

And when we reach another plaza the first thing to greet us is an immense half-open restaurant, a place of both East and West, punkahs and electric fans making cool and airy the interior, pleasant appeal hovering about it, as about a café of the Champs Elysées. Yet it embodies, as perhaps nothing else could do, the advent of Americanism, for it bears this strange designation, "Tom's Dixie Kitchen"!

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Thus America enters the East, and the young Filipino, intelligently imitative, vies with the far-roaming Yankee himself in introducing the Occident into the Orient.

But come now for a bit into the real Manila of old, even the "Walled City," a place apart, yet populous and active, though its medieval walls and hoary fortifications are as intact as those of Carcasonne or Rothenburg. Around these walls once led a broad moat, in some places more than a hundred yards across.

Modernity has converted this into a golf course, the strangest in all the world, a course around the walls of the old city, every hole a fairway smooth as a tennis court, with neither bunker nor sand-pit, nor hazard of any sort. And so, across a golf links, we enter, through a medieval tunnel in the wall, one of the curiosities of the Orient.

Within, having passed as from today back into yesterday, old Spain and the East lie in strange blend before our eyes, a blend into which already there is beginning to introduce itself the way of the West.

Even here, in this ancient city, the American is present. He has converted curious old, heavily masonried Spanish structures into motion-picture theaters, he has placed a garage in the dungeon-like basement of an Old-World mansion where some Spanish grandee once lived in fortress-like security and seclusion. And close by a well-modernized Chinese has followed the trend of things by announcing "Kwong Sam, Boston Laundry!"

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The streets of the old city are narrow, their low projecting balconies with barred and shuttered windows almost meeting overhead. There are many tiny plazas where an old weather-scarred church with curious castellated tower may remind you of San Gemignano or a hill town of Provence, where a little café shelters itself beneath a royal palm, and half-caste children play about an old fountain.

There are dusty bookshops lying in wait for one in unexpected places among the narrow alleys of the old town, there are tiny sweet and other shops cut into the huge walls of some old castle, little holes-in-the-wall where an aged Filipino woman dozes all day in the sun, indifferent to custom, unconcerned with the world.

There is the Orient and the Occident, Europe and America, and all the world "East of Suez" in the old walled city of Manila, in picturesque medley; and modernity has not yet banished its exotic lure. This is the one Manila; and the gayety of the plazas across the river, their electric brilliance by night, and the luxurious shops of the Escolta, the restaurants and the theaters and the highly modern tramways, all a development of Americanism far outdoing anything of the sort even in thoroughly modernized Honolulu, these constitute the other Manila.

Side by side, their distinctiveness the more vivid by the contrast with one another, they together lay claim to that poetic designation of old, "The Pearl of the Orient."

M. T. G.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Fifteenth and the Eighteenth Amendments

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The nonenforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution is no ground for the suggested nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Those who use the argument would be glad to see a permanent disregard of the Eighteenth Amendment, but no one has the hardihood to suggest that the Fifteenth Amendment should not ultimately be in full force in every section of the country, as it already is in much the larger part thereof.

The Federal Government for a number of years after the Fifteenth Amendment was adopted enforced it with vigor up to the point where it became evident that its enforcement in certain of the southern states did not tend to the benefit of either white or Negro, but rather to the breaking down of the democratic form of government. This was due to the peculiar situation that those who had been recently released from slavery were lacking in the education and previous experience which would make them suitable citizens in a self-governing state. The situation was made more difficult by the fact that all of the new citizens were strongly grouped into a single political party, and their leadership consisted of unworthy adventurers.

With the increase of education and the experience of independent responsible life, and with the breaking up of old party affiliations, the causes which have excused nonenforcement in a small section of the country will gradually disappear.

The situation as outlined above is wholly different from that respecting the Eighteenth Amendment. In every part of the country there are thousands of high-grade citizens who strongly indorse the amendment and who are ready to take the necessary steps to see it enforced. The larger part of those who are hostile to it are of the lowest grade of the population.

Outside of the large cities there is no part of the country which is not whole-heartedly for enforcement. The State of New York is so strongly dry, outside of New York and a few of the larger cities of the State, that it is an open question whether it cannot be transferred to the dry column, in spite of the ignorant and vicious votes concentrated in those cities.

As long as the federal courts exist there can only be a furtive violation of the prohibition law, and the people of the United States as a whole will not tolerate its nullification in New York or any other city.

In fact, it is absurd to speak of nullification with respect to the law, for it is obvious to the most casual observer that New York City, often described as very wet, is, in fact, to an unbiased view, extraordinarily dry, a fact not in the least diminished by the existence of night clubs run behind bolted doors and a multitude of blind pigs, serving denatured alcohol to unpatriotic boobs, whose money serves to keep the illicit business alive. No one knows better than those who talk of nullification that there is nothing resembling it anywhere in the United States. C. E. M.

New York, N. Y.

"Does News Make Itself?"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read with interest your recent editorial, "Does News Make Itself?" and agree with your position as to the responsibility of the editor. But I would go further, and out of half a century's practical experience as a newspaper maker and editor would say that a very large proportion of the news not only does not make itself, but on the contrary is deliberately worked up and magnified and sensationalized by newspaper writers.

With a full consciousness of my responsibility to all mankind for what goes into my newspaper, and flatly denying the fatalistic postulate that "news makes itself," permit me to point out where a large part of the trouble lies, in so far as the "country publisher" is concerned.

He buys the services of one or more of the big news associations for his telegraphic news; but those associations are chiefly maintained and controlled by the big-city newspapers, and the big-city newspapers seem to believe that their readers want and must have news of crime, profligacy and nasty gossip; and so the big-city newspapers develop and "play up" that sort of "news," and it is put on the wires; the country newspapers are fed this service and must either use at least a large amount of it or kill the greater part of the telegraphic service they pay for.

Thus the country editor and all his staff must be constantly on guard with a blue pencil or an ax to prevent such stuff getting through—and if they kill it all, they probably will have mighty little "news" to make their front page noticeable. And so the average editor outside the big cities has comparatively little choice in selecting or weeding out his daily telegraphic news.

I have often complained to the big news associations about this type of "news" forced upon the smaller patrons, but it has seemed to do no good. In the meantime I, along with many other country editors, am often ashamed of the class of telegraphic news which finds its way into our newspapers. LEW B. BROWN,

Editor and Publisher, the Evening Independent.

St. Petersburg, Fla.

"'Poise Is Needed' by Window-Cleaner"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am in receipt of a copy of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wherein is an article published under the heading, "'Poise Is Needed' by Window-Cleaner," in which I am quoted. I wish to say that the statement in this article that there are hooks provided in the factories and apartment houses, but on less than half of the office buildings of New York City, is not according to the facts.

My original statement was that, while the New York state law compels only factory and mercantile buildings to provide safety hooks, it does not compel the apartment houses nor office buildings to provide same, and that therefore there are less than half of all buildings in general, including apartment houses in the city of New York, provided with safety hooks, a fact which is the cause of so many accidents. H. FINK, Manager,

Amalgamated Window Cleaning Co.

New York, N. Y.

"'Round the Evening Lamp"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It was good to find our family custom of reading aloud in the home so highly commended in the MONITOR'S recent excellent editorial on that subject, entitled "'Round the Evening Lamp."

Throughout the winter, which seemed all too short, we spent many enjoyable evenings around the fireside with our six children, reading aloud thrilling tales of romance and adventure, history and biography, poetry and fairy tales. These charming hours of romance are enjoyed by many more of us, I know, than the writer of the editorial appears to think.

As for the newspapers—since the MONITOR came into our home, years ago, there has been no need for others. It was such a simple solution to the problem of providing constructive reading for the entire family. A. W.

Kingsville, Ont.

Mexico and Her Progress

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I should like to express my appreciation for the many splendid articles appearing in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR in regard to Mexico and her progress. I fail to find many articles of this kind in other newspapers or in the magazines. From my experience as a public school history teacher in the middle west and in California, I have learned that too many Americans have a vague conception of Mexico and her people.

Your articles are going to help us on toward developing an international spirit by making us first understand our near neighbor. The right kind of sympathy from this great Nation will do more to encourage and keep up the spirits of the Mexicans than any amount of American capital can do in developing their country's resources.

Berkeley, Calif. F. B. S.